

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S. CUBA & MEXICO \$4.00 CANADA \$4.50 FOREIGN \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914, at New York Postoffice

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, INC., PUBLISHERS
No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

VOL. VII

NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1920

No. 4

Oil Apricot Kernels

Pressed at National City, Calif.

W. J. BUSH & CO., Incorporated
100 William Street

New York, N. Y.

BATTELLE & RENWICK

Double Refined

Saltpetre

and

Nitrate of Soda

80 Maiden Lane

New York

Founded 1840

Cable Battwick



DIETHYL ANILINE
MONOETHYL ANILINE
ETHYLBENZYL ANILINE

Manufactured by T. M. & G. CHEMICAL COMPANY
Sole Selling Agent

W. H. VAN WINCKEL
50 East 42nd St.

Phone Murray Hill 4134

MERCK & CO. Chemicals

St. Louis

NEW YORK

Montreal

Works at Rahway, N. J.

Cable Address:
"Graylime, N. Y."

Established 1880

Telephone Calls:
John 4590

WM. S. GRAY & CO.
80 Maiden Lane, New York
Manufacturers' Agents

Formaldehyde

ACETIC ETHER
(98-100% Pure)
SOLVENTS



U. S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO.
27 William St., N. Y.

Broad 7330



Manufacturers of

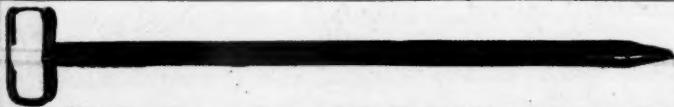
ACETANILID ACETPHENETIDIN (Phenacetin) ASPIRIN (Acetyl Salicylic Acid) CAFFEINE
CHLORAL HYDRATE COUMARIN GLYCEROPHOSPHATES (Calcium, Potassium, Sodium Etc.)
PHENOL, U. S. P. PHENOLPHTHALEIN SACCHARIN SALICYLIC ACID
SALICYLATE OF SODA SALOL VANILLIN
CHLORAMINE-T CHLOROSANE DI-CHLORAMINET HALAZONE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE
ANTHRANILIC ACID—PARANITROPHENOL
AND OTHER INTERMEDIATES

SOLE SELLING AGENT
U. S. GOVERNMENT
SURPLUS SUPPLY
PHENOL

Monsanto Chemical Works
SAINT LOUIS, U. S. A.

NEW YORK
12 PLATT STREET
LONDON, E. C. 2
62 LONDON WALL

EDWARD P. MEEKER, Agent
125 East 46th St., New York City
Bonnell Samplers Phone Vanderbilt 9970



MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, Inc.

GENERAL OFFICES

25 West 43rd St., New York, N. Y.

Works
Niagara Falls, N. Y.



Works
Saltville, Va.

Castner Electrolytic Caustic Soda

78%, Analyzing 99.5% to 99.7% pure sodium hydroxide.
The purest caustic soda made in America.
Shipped in steel drums, also in moulded sticks.

Commercial Caustic Soda

All grades, 60%, 70%, 74%; 76%, 78%.
Bulk, fused, granulated, and flake.
Try our flake caustic and avoid dust nuisance.

Soda Ash, Dense and Light

Bicarbonate of Soda—99.925% NaHCO₃

An exceptionally pure grade of bicarbonate manufactured at our
Saltville, Virginia, Works.

Bleaching Powder

38% Available Chlorine, Exceptionally stable.

*Let our Technical Service Department assist you
with your new problems*

“CHIRIS” ESSENTIAL OILS

Of our own distillation and importation

Cubeb
Cloves Zanzibar, U.S.P.
Cedar Leaf
Limes

Mustard Artificial
Pennyroyal French
Parsley
Sweet Birch (True)

Synthetic Aromatic Chemicals

Products of our American Works

Acetophenone
Bromstyrol
Cinnamyl Alcohol
Phenyl Acetic Acid

Benzyl Benzoate
Linalyl Acetate
Novotone
Terpineol

Olive Oil “Chiris”

Packed in 5 gallon tins
1 gallon tins
 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon tins

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY

ESTABLISHED IN GRASSE, FRANCE,
1768

18-20 PLATT ST.

NEW YORK

American Works, Delawanna, N. J.

Chemicals**Pharmaceuticals**

*Correspondence Solicited
from
Manufacturers—Importers—Exporters
who desire to use
the Facilities of our Organization
and
Our Active Co-operation
for
Distributing—Purchasing—Financing
also
Import and Export*

Theodore Revillon & Co. Inc.

*111 Broadway
New York City*

Telephone: Rector 4748 - - - Cable: Erodoeth, New York

Carbon Black**Naval Stores**



*A guarantee
of Service*

*As well as
Quality*

Refined Coal Tar Products

The meaning of BARRETT STANDARD as applied to QUALITY is indicated by partial specifications as follows:

Pure Benzol: 100% must distill within a maximum range of 2° C., this range to include the true boiling point of Benzol. Color shall not be darker than No. 4.

Pure Toluol: 100% must distill within a maximum range of 2° C., this range to include the true boiling point of Toluol. Color shall not be darker than No. 4.

Xylool: 100% must distill between 137° C. and 142° C., and color shall not be darker than No. 6.

Naphthalene: To be classed as Refined Naphthalene, this product must be white in color with a melting point not below 79° C. A minimum melting point of 79.4° C. is our working standard when the Naphthalene is to be used for chemical purposes.

Phenol: Should in all cases meet the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia. Natural Phenol with a higher melting point (40° C.) can be furnished where special quality is required.

Ortho Cresol: Melting point of 29° C. guaranteed.

NOTE: Numbers above mentioned in connection with product colors represent shades as checked by the Barrett Standard wash test method.

The **Barrett** Company

Chemical Department

17 Battery Place



New York, N. Y.

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. VII

NEW YORK, JULY 28, 1920

No. 4

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS INC.

N. W. HAYNES, President

IRA P. MACNAIR, Secretary

F. F. BURGIN, Treasurer

Publication Office

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Telephone 7646 Barclay

Cable Chemmarket

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico..... \$4.00 a year
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year

Current Copies, 10 cents Back Copies, 25 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE



**A BINDER
FOR THIS JOURNAL
Save Your Copies**

Price \$1.00 net Cash, postpaid

Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—

\$600,000,000 Too Little to Satisfy	163
Waking Up to the Coal Crisis	163
Publicity for Protection	164
Public Nuisance or Private Spite	164
Dyestuff Industry A Military Necessity	164

FEATURE TRADE ARTICLE—

Statistics of Camphor Production In Japan and Formosa, with Export Distribution, By the Osaka Correspondent of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS	165
--	-----

TRADE NEWS—

Sale of Belle Chemical Plant Involves U. S. Government in Suit	167
Outing of the Oil, Paint & Varnish Club	167
Du Pont Co. Brings Suit for Stolen Fertilizers	168
Favors Standardizing Disinfectants	169
Analyzing Fats and Oils for Swift & Co. ..	179
Japanese Seek Quinine Supply By Building Factory In Java	185

MARKET REPORTS—

Heavy Chemicals	172-173
Fine Chemicals	174-175
Intermediates and Dyes	176-177
The Oil Markets	178-179
Crude Drugs	180-181
Essential Oils	182-183
Foreign Markets	184-185

PRICES CURRENT	186
IMPORTS	200

\$600,000,000 TOO LITTLE TO SATISFY

Increased freight rates seem inevitable, following the award of \$600,000,000 advance in wages of railway men announced by the Railroad Labor Board. The chemicals, dyes and drugs consumed in this country must bear a portion of the burden, and it will fall in some small measure upon exports, because the decision of the board fixes the wages of employees operating railroad car floats, lighters, ferries and tugboats in harbor service. With increased costs of distribution a check is put to declining prices, and it would not be surprising to hear of advances on many products. It is intimated that the railroad unions will accept the advance and "go back for more." The explanation is that the award is retroactive and the increase dates from the first of May. Should the unions reject the award their action would nullify the agreement which gives the men two months and more back pay. So they will probably accept without thanks and go back for more when times are propitious.

WAKING UP TO THE COAL CRISIS

Chemical and dyestuff plants in many parts of the country have been forced to close down for lack of coal because speculators ignore the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and continue to ship to foreign countries. While domestic industries are suffering and consumers are paying high prices for commodities which are daily growing scarcer as stocks are reduced, railroads in Egypt are operating with American coal and ships of all nations are being supplied at foreign ports with coal shipped from Hampton Roads. Is politics playing so large a part with the present administration that officials at Washington are too cowardly to meet the situation with firm hand? The visits of certain New York coal exporters to Washington may yet develop a scandal that will make it necessary to clean the Augean stables in a hurry.

According to the testimony of James J. Storrow before the Senate Committee on Reconstruction and Production, the speculator buys the coal at the mines and has it shipped to himself, reconsigning it to the highest bidder. Mr. Storrow said that at the present spot price of \$12 a ton, the coal operators are making thirty-three times the profit they made at the time of the Armistice when they received \$3 a ton and admitted that they made a handsome profit at that price. An order restricting reconsignment of coal, if enforced, and a high demurrage rate, would curtail speculation, in Mr. Storrow's opinion.

If this action will bring relief the industries should bring pressure to bear on Washington to stop the outrageous conditions now existing as re-

gards exports, and at the same time force the Administration to protect the non-union miners of the Williamson soft coal district of West Virginia against the criminal acts of the United Mine Workers of America who daily menace the independent miners of that district who do not want to be brought under the dictation of the union. The Williamson district and three other "open-shop" fields of West Virginia gave the country almost its sole supply of coal during the strike in the winter of 1919. These fields produce 40,000,000 tons annually, or approximately 40 per cent of the West Virginia output, yet work is suspended at this critical time because of the threats of the organizers and pickets of the United Mine Workers of America. It is the Government's function to see that the right to work is safe-guarded and the peril of a mid-winter shortage of coal forestalled by quick action to relieve the situation. The railroads may escape a strike of employees, but they would be paralyzed if unable to obtain coal. It is said that already they are seizing coal and coal cars passing over their lines consigned to other roads and to industries in other States. The Federal courts declare that the rights of the public are paramount and it is the Administration's duty to enforce the laws. If such intolerable conditions are allowed to continue the lax and senile officials responsible for the suffering that is sure to follow will drag their party down to certain defeat, and may themselves be held accountable personally when the new administration takes office.

PUBLICITY FOR PROTECTION

Unless the whole system of dye import licenses is to become an empty farce there must be a radical change in the attitude of the State Department, under whose jurisdiction the War Trade Board is now functioning. A system designed to protect the young American coal-tar chemical industry is working in the best interests of the foreign dye manufacturers. So grim a joke has its humorous side; yet is no laughing matter, for its serious aspects have not, as yet, made any appeal to the federal executives charged with carrying out the plans laid down to assist an American industry.

It is no secret that the ruling covering "six months supply" is repeatedly broken—even flouted—by importers. The whole trade knows the story of the importation of a certain alizarin color in astonishing quantity, and the attention of the War Trade Board has been called to applications for certain dyes from firms who never have, and from the nature of their business never will, use those particular dyes. These camouflaged imports cause the very market conditions which licensing was designed to prevent. Dumping and full line forcing could not more perfectly disorganize consumer demand, and it is this upsetting of our dye market that is the most subtle and most effective means of undermining our dye industry. Only the keenest expert knowledge of both consumption and production can prevent the obtaining of import licenses that defeat the intention to protect American chem-

ical manufacturers. Such knowledge can be easily and effectively obtained by publishing the applications, specifying the material and the quantity, and we know no other way—save by means of a large technical staff whose expenses Congress would not authorize—in which this protection can be made to protect.

If the names of the applicants were not published, we can conceive of no possible hurt to any American consumer, for no trade secrets would be divulged. And the publication of the facts of vital interest of the chemical industry i.e., the materials and the quantities of each, does not make the publication of the names of the applicants for licenses at all necessary. Publicity would enable a real check to be kept on imports, before it is too late to prevent camouflaged competition. Nor is it publicity that would harm any legitimate consumer. And yet the State Department holds such vital public information to be "strictly confidential."

PUBLIC NUISANCE OR PRIVATE SPITE

Another light on the nuisance problem, whose technical and legal aspects have recently been discussed in special articles in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, has been thrown by two manufacturers, whose experiences, reported to us independently, both go to prove that there are private as well as public nuisances in the chemical industry.

To the plant of one of these manufacturers there came recently, in the absence of his plant manager who was at the bedside of a sick mother, a forceful individual behind an inspector's shining shield. He overawed the young chemist in charge, and forced his way into every autoclave and retort of the plant. He was accompanied by a chemist authorized, he said, to make a thorough investigation and report to the Health Board. This investigating chemist was, and still is, a responsible man on the staff of a competing chemical manufacturer, who had been forced to give up the manufacture of a certain coal-tar product that was being successfully produced in the inspected plant.

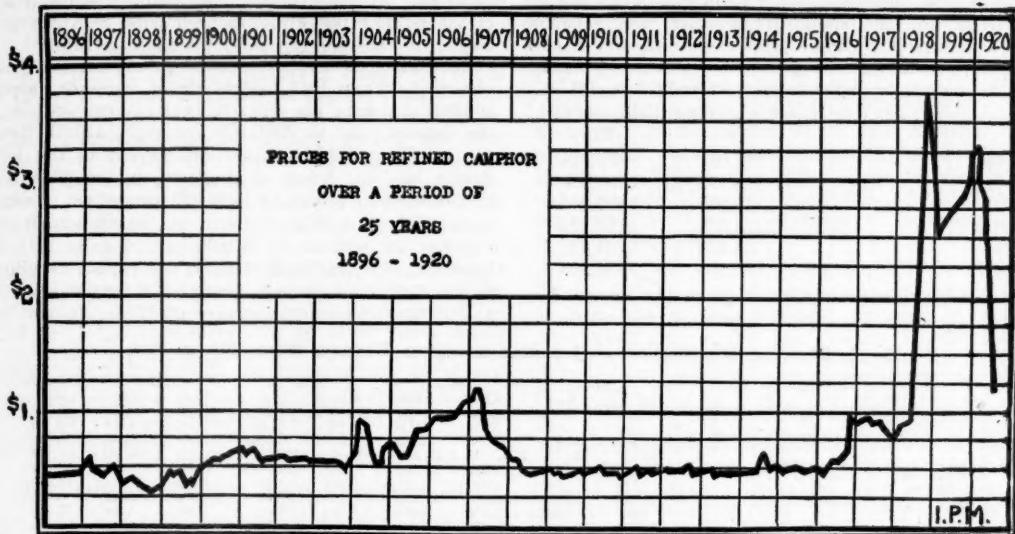
The second manufacturer was charged by the local authorities of his city with committing a nuisance and the proceedings against him were particularly irksome and costly. The conditions calling forth this prosecution were of long standing and arose out of a sudden complaint on the part of some of the townspeople. It was later discovered that the unexpected awakening of the public conscience—more accurately the sudden sharpening of the public sense of smell—was the result of the agitation of a newcomer in town, a man who had recently joined the staff of a neighboring chemical plant, a competitor.

The nuisance problem is common to a majority of chemical manufacturers, and in view of the already keen prejudices on the part of the public such despicable spying and spite-work as described by these manufacturers is plain industrial treason.

And the punishment for treason is more or less well known.

Statistics of Camphor Production

*Review of Figures on Output and Export Distribution
with Price Developments Over Recent Years*



THE recent sharp breaks which the price of camphor suffered both in this market and in Japan as well as its continued weakness for the past couple of months, have made the gum a thorn in the side of those connected with its production and distribution all over the world. Camphor has struck a snag—an almost complete temporary cessation of demand from American consuming interests—but what is far more significant are the reports that several American chemical manufacturers will very shortly be in a position to offer synthetic camphor at a figure which will bring the natural product under keen competition. With the United States by far the largest consumer of Japanese camphor, the Monopoly cannot afford to permit a substitute to gain a foothold with American manufacturers of celluloid and other products at present made with camphor. At the same time, if the American celluloid industry does not use its share of Japanese camphor the competition in finished celluloid is bound to become keener as the Japanese will undoubtedly expand their already rapidly growing celluloid manufactories with the camphor which has in the past come to the United States.

Camphor prices are now nearer a pre-war level than they have been at any time since early in 1918 but at the same time, they are approximately three times as great as the general run of figures for refined gum which were in effect for twenty years or so prior to the war. In about four months past, the price of refined gum has dropped to about one-third of its former value. A rather interesting collection of data on the camphor production figures and exports from Japan and Formosa has been compiled by the Osaka representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS and is presented herewith.

Camphor Production Figures

The manufacturers of refined camphor in Japan are confined principally to Kobe and Osaka where during

1915, 1916 and 1917 they used on an average of four million kin per year of crude camphor for refining purposes. The latter half of 1917 and during 1918, a decided falling off in the output of the refineries was induced by war conditions. About 30 per cent of the crude gum came from Japan proper and 70 per cent from Formosa. The total output of refined camphor from the factories of the two leading districts is shown by the following figures:

	1915	1916	1917
Kobe	Total Kin 3,899,062	4,121,604	2,452,363
	Value in Yen 3,446,400	4,298,684	4,381,271
Osaka	Total Kin 473,972	513,416	257,003
	Value in Yen 425,072	507,959	418,822

The slump in production noted during 1917 showed a further decrease in 1918. The following figures are presented to show the total production of crude camphor and camphor oil in Japan and Formosa from 1912 up to 1918:

	Crude Camphor	Camphor Oil
	Kin	Kin
1912	3,995,400	4,532,600
1913	4,745,800	4,321,700
1914	5,124,800	5,448,800
1915	4,932,700	5,933,400
1916	5,208,800	6,808,500
1917	3,233,200	5,045,600
1918	2,432,800	4,218,500

It will be noted from the above that the production of camphor, which had been steadily increasing since 1912, received a check in 1917 and showed a considerable falling-off and still more diminution took place in 1918. The yield for 1918 was reduced to less than half the amount for 1916. A similar, though less pronounced, decline will be noticeable in respect of camphor oil the output of which was reduced to 4,218,500 kin in 1918 from 6,808,000 kin in 1916. This is partly

due to the falling-off in demand as a result of the termination of the war and partly to the shortage of the workers employed on the camphor industry owing to their transfer to more lucrative employment. It is thought, however, that the production in 1919 showed some recovery owing to a revival in export trade and the development of the celluloid industry.

Production Exclusive of Formosa

Contrary to many opinions in the United States and elsewhere, the production of camphor is not confined exclusively to the Island of Formosa, the Japanese islands themselves (Japan proper) turning out a considerable quantity of the gum. The following figures give the output in Japan proper from 1912 to 1917:

	Crude Camphor	Camphor Oil
	Kin	Kin
1912	976,938	1,687,015
1913	995,896	1,691,000
1914	1,115,000	1,977,294
1915	2,564,869	3,001,426
1916	1,564,869	3,001,426
1917	982,608	1,852,998

As will be seen from the foregoing list the production of camphor in Japan showed a noticeable in-

crease for 1914 and the two succeeding years but in 1917 it suddenly fell off and a similar phenomenon is observable in regard to the production of camphor oil.

The production of camphor and camphor oil in this country (Japan) is most extensively carried out in the province of Kyushu where in 1917 835,000 kin of camphor and 1,628,000 kin of camphor oil were produced. In other words, more than 80 per cent of the total output of camphor and camphor oil is produced in Kyushu. The production of refined camphor in Japan proper in recent years is shown in the following list:

	Refined Camphor	
	Kin	Yen
1912	2,086,000	2,042,000
1913	2,319,000	2,028,000
1914	3,114,000	2,867,000
1915	4,372,000	3,871,000
1916	4,635,000	4,806,000
1917	2,709,000	4,800,000

The above figures, of course, represent gum refined from both Japanese and Formosan crude camphor.

Camphor Export Figures

The figures showing the total exportation of camphor from Japan during the past six years are given as follows:

	Kin	Yen
1914	3,073,800	2,780,000
1915	3,880,000	3,475,000
1916	5,753,800	6,287,700
1917	3,119,900	5,304,100
1918	1,764,200	3,686,300
1919	2,031,200	7,883,800

As will be seen from the foregoing the high-water mark in the export of camphor was reached in 1916 when 5,753,000 kin valued at 6,287,000 yen was exported. In 1918, however, the amount exported declined to 1,764,000 kin. The amount exported in 1919 was 2,031,000 kin and though it showed an increase of only 270,000 kin in quantity as compared with the previous year it exhibited a large increase in value such as 7,883,000 yen owing to an extraordinary rise in price. In other words, the quantity showed a decrease of 3,720,000 kin compared with 1916 but an increase of 1,600,000 yen was noticeable in value.

Reviewing the export to the United States it will be observed that in 1914 765,000 kin of camphor valued at 696,000 yen were exported to that country and in 1916 the figures rose to 2,650,000 kin and 3,120,000 respectively. Since 1917, however, the export to the United States has not been satisfactory and in 1918 it fell to 595,000 kin, valued at 1,108,000 yen which, compared with 1914, showed a decrease of 170,000 kin in quantity but an increase of 410,000 yen in value. In 1919, however, a revival took place in the export of camphor to the United States and it reached 1,560,000 kin valued at 5,770,000 yen which represented 77 per cent in quan-

Table Showing Distribution of Japanese Camphor Exports from 1914 to 1918

	1914		1915		1916	
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
China	2,875	2,985	16,690	15,132	36,149	45,097
Manchuria	826	820	7,301	6,905	5,747	5,648
Hongkong	12,696	10,856	13,954	12,151	5,629	4,804
British India	907,211	824,719	1,342,504	1,254,697*	1,416,041	1,559,527
Straits Settlements	3,266	3,409	39,861	35,275	18,138	19,176
Dutch East Indies	535	547	3,012	3,895	3,693	4,481
Asiatic Russia	176,283	168,870	308,410	268,367	447,768	405,181
Philippines	2,587	2,462	2,721	2,719	6,843	7,689
Great Britain	377,596	332,718	521,674	283,842	639,135	593,580
France	264,059	224,841	530,231	469,556	387,272	387,272
Germany	289,807	260,607	—	—	66,618	106,555
United States	765,285	696,182	1,035,263	890,426	2,654,426	3,124,996
Canada	22,508	21,064	29,262	26,422	11,801	11,361
Cape Good Hope	6,914	15,066	25,029	25,671	5,380	5,450
Australia	110,268	104,699	170,394	185,717	92,605	88,650
Hawaii	2,077	2,033	3,170	3,029	2,371	3,043
New Zealand	—	—	—	—	151	162
					4,393	7,426
					11,958	26,481

crease for 1914 and the two succeeding years but in 1917 it suddenly fell off and a similar phenomenon is observable in regard to the production of camphor oil.

The production of camphor and camphor oil in this country (Japan) is most extensively carried out in the province of Kyushu where in 1917 835,000 kin of camphor and 1,628,000 kin of camphor oil were produced. In other words, more than 80 per cent of the total output of camphor and camphor oil is produced in Kyushu. The production of refined camphor in Japan proper in recent years is shown in the following list:

	Kin	Yen
British India	67,521	381,268
Great Britain	175,317	836,094
France	146,222	640,046
United States	1,569,506	5,771,899
Australia	2,026	4,739

Up to 1915 British India had invariably been heading the list, United States, England and France coming next in the order named but since 1916 the United States has been the first in the list as will be seen from the foregoing figures.

The export of camphor oil has hitherto been rather insignificant as the value of the annual export did not exceed much over 300,000 yen but this year's trade in this commodity seems very promising as the export for the first two months amounted to 624,000 kin valued at 237,000 yen. The export figures of camphor oil for the last six years are shown below:

	Kin	Yen
1914	1,366,900	216,600
1915	2,313,300	318,700
1916	1,971,600	308,200
1917	1,713,600	316,100
1918	1,370,800	268,000
1919	1,030,600	333,700
1920 (to Feb.)	624,100	237,400

The largest export of camphor oil is made to the United States, England and British India coming next in the order named. The export to the United States in 1915 amounted to 2,143,000 kin valued at 286,000 yen representing about 90 per cent both in value and quantity of the total export trade for the year. Since 1916 there has been a noticeable decrease in its export to the United States, it only being 792,000 kin valued at 141,000 yen. Most of camphor oil exported from Japan is "red oil" which is chiefly used for the manufacture of the artificial perfume heliotropin.

Japanese Afforestation Scheme

The scheme for the replacement of camphor trees in the Island of Formosa as fast as the old trees are cut down has been carried on during the past twenty years by the Japanese Monopoly Bureau to prevent the complete wiping out of the growth such as occurred in some of the Chinese provinces during the camphor debauch of 1902-1905. The perpetuation of the industry has thus been assured. As a result of the steady carrying on of this afforestation work, the total areas of the plantation in 1917 reached 12,000 cho (A cho equals 2.45 acres) and it is expected that this area will be increased by 1924 at the present rate of growth to 20,000 cho. It is necessary that 40 or 50 years should elapse after the planting of the young trees before material for camphor can be obtained and so it will require ten or more years before the trees which have been under cultivation will be able to aid in the production of Formosan camphor.

OUTING OF PAINT, OIL AND VARNISH CLUB

The Paint, Oil and Varnish Club of New York held its annual outing on Wednesday, July 21, at Seagate, L. I., where the members were entertained at the Atlantic Yacht Club. President Harry J. Schnell presided at the meeting held previous to the games and announced the prizes to be awarded to successful contestants. The Eagle-Picher team won the game of quoits. Casper Smith took the prize in the sack race. R. H. Lersher won the potato race. W. R. Morpeth and H. D. Bradford finished first in the 3-legged race. Clark Forsdick, F. Wyant, George Young, R. H. Lersher, and H. Judson took the caterpillar prizes. In tennis, E. S. Phillips and J. L. Higbee won the finals. In the baseball game the Varnish nine defeated the Paint club by a score of 4 to 2. A dinner followed the games.

Dispatches from Washington received this week, stated that Public Health Service officials would make an urgent appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for cars to haul material from which water purifying chemicals are made and that the purity of the water supply of scores of American cities would be threatened because of a shortage of lime and chlorine. The officials fear epidemics unless the situation is corrected.

In reply to an inquiry from an investor the "New York Tribune" says of Heyden Chemical stock: "We know of nothing wrong with the Heyden Chemical Company. When the stock was first placed it sold at high figures because the public was keen for new corporations at that time. The stock very probably sold far above its real value."

The Corn Products Refining Co.'s report for six months ended June 30, 1920, shows a surplus of \$8,360,962, after deducting Federal taxes and preferred dividends. The amount is equivalent to \$16.79 a share on common stock compared with \$12.03 a year ago.

SALE OF BELLE CHEMICAL PLANT INVOLVES U. S. GOVERNMENT IN SUIT

Charleston, W. Va., Bidder Seeks Appointment of Receiver Pending Action in U. S. Court to Enforce Agreement—Other Chemical Suits In New York

Edward F. Oberman, who bid \$254,000 for the Charleston, W. Va., branch of the Edgewood Arsenal established by the U. S. Government during the war, has made application for the appointment of a receiver for the plant in the Kanawha Circuit Court at Charleston. The action is brought against Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Amos A. Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service and others, and a receiver is asked pending suits filed in the United States courts for enforcement of the agreement to sell the plant, Oberman's offer having been practically accepted. It is asserted that Fries afterward decided to reject all bids on advice of Washington officials who declared the price was too low. The property is known as the Belle chemical plant.

Justice Leonard C. Crouch of the Supreme Court at Syracuse, N. Y., has granted a change of venue to New York city in the suit brought by the Penfield-Littlehales Chemical Co., through Charles J. Clarke, assignee of the claim, against Marcus M. Marks and Frederick W. Marks, wholesale dealers in dry colors. The action was brought for alleged repudiation of contracts for 200,000 pounds of yellow prussiate of soda. Justice Crouch called attention to the fact that Charles J. Clarke, to whom the claim was assigned, is clerk of the Supreme Court of Onondaga County, and a verdict for the plaintiff, he said, might arouse suspicion.

The Marden, Orth and Hastings Corporation has filed an answer to the suit of the Carex Co., in the New York Supreme Court, denying that a balance of \$3,451 is due the Carex Co. for merchandise, alleging that the goods were not merchantable.

John J. Harris is suing the India Products Co. for \$3,096, the value of 50 tons of gum arabic bought by the defendant and not accepted when delivered. The suit is brought on an assigned claim of L. Rozen & Co.

Keene & Co. have sued the Florasynth Laboratories in the New York Supreme Court for \$1,460 for damages owing to delivery of 300 pounds of heliotropine, alleged to have been unmerchantable.

W. H. and F. Jordan, Jr., have filed an answer to the suit brought by Kahn Freres in the New York Supreme Court for alleged breach of contract, denying all allegations in the complaint.

Laidlaw, Kelley & Co., Inc., have been sued in the New York Supreme Court by the Union Alliance Corporation for \$4,191, the value of citric acid not delivered according to contract.

Smith and Nichols, Inc., 121 Maiden Lane, New York, have sued Kegham H. Eurinjy in the New York Supreme Court for \$6,000 for failure to deliver 200 tons of paraffine wax.

The J. Telenga Export and Trading Corporation has been sued by Samson Rosenblatt in the New York Supreme Court for \$4,592, for failure to accept delivery of citric acid.

A judgment of \$12,000 against the Chemical and Electrical Co., 45 Broadway, New York, has been awarded Mrs. Georgia C. Archer, on a promissory note.

F. M. Fargo, Jr., sales manager of the Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J., sailed July 24 for an extended business trip to Europe.

NITRATE OF SODA CONSUMPTION

Consumption of nitrate of soda for the first six months of the year according to W. Montgomery & Co., Ltd., of 63 Mark Lane, London, England, was on the whole fairly satisfactory although somewhat short of early expectations, and might have been still more so, had not the depreciation of currencies made the position exceptionally difficult for continental purchasers. Strikes, likewise, were responsible for delayed deliveries, and as is well known, such delays are seldom recovered.

The production for the past six months was 26,130,000 quintals against 20,000,000 for the corresponding period in 1919. The exports from Chili for the same period are compared with 1919, as follows:

	1919.	1920.
	Tons	Tons
Europe and Egypt	60,000	600,500
United States	117,000	816,500
Other parts	57,000	161,500
	234,000	1,578,000

Stocks in Chili amount to 1,170,000 tons against 1,565,000 at this date last year.

DU PONT CO. SUES FOR STOLEN FERTILIZER

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Raleigh, N. C., July 26.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have brought suit for damages aggregating \$85,000 against seven firms, in the U. S. District Court. The names of the firms against whom actions are brought with the sum named in each suit, are as follows: J. G. Barbour's Sons, of Clayton, \$10,745.17; Caraleigh Phosphate & Fertilizer Works, of Raleigh, J. R. Chamberlain, president, of Raleigh, \$5,185.64; Clayton Oil Mill, Inc., of Clayton, \$14,197.41; Farmers' Guano Company, J. R. Chamberlain, president, of Raleigh, \$13,198.76; Farmers' Cotton Oil Company of Wilson, \$10,951.25; Tomlinson Guano Company, of Wilson, \$17,999.35; N. B. Josey Guano Company, of Scotland Neck, \$13,694.01.

It is charged that the defendants purchased nitrate which was the property of the complainant. According to the complainants, the nitrate, which was under consignment to the du Pont company from South America, was stolen from the docks at Newport News and Norfolk and shipped by rail to the North Carolina companies, who purchased it in good faith.

POTASH PRODUCTION IN ALSACE

According to a report of the Commission on Alsace and Lorraine appointed by the French Government, the production of potash salts in Alsace during the year 1919 was 591,471 tons, an increase of about 65 per cent over the production in 1913, which amounted to 350,341 tons. It is believed that this output will be greatly increased this year, as there was a considerable decrease in production resulting from the difficulties connected with the transfer of the mines from German to French hands.

The production of pure potash amounted in 1919 to 96,546 tons, of which 30 per cent was exported to the United States. Nearly all of the remainder was consumed in France.

Friedrich Bayer, son of the founder of Elberfelder Farbwerke, died recently at Wiesbaden. He was 68 years old. He was a director of the company bearing his name.

VALUE OF THE JOBBER

"The Economic Value of the Jobber" is the title of an article by W. A. Hover, of Denver, Col., a member of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and published in "Standard Remedies." He says in part:

"Is the jobber a necessity, or is his function as a middleman superfluous, and does he impose upon the consumer an unnecessary burden? These questions are vital and deeply concern the public as well as the jobber and manufacturer.

"Undoubtedly the wholesale druggist has from the beginning constituted a necessary link in the chain of distribution, and is essentially an economic factor in the assembling and sale of drugs, medicinal chemicals, proprietary articles, and sundry items of varied origin and character. This value to the retailer constantly increases as a result of the rapid growth of new preparations of all kinds. The reasons for this statement must be apparent to any one at all familiar with the functions performed by the wholesale druggist, and who has given the slightest consideration to, or study of the subject. The wholesale druggist continues to exist because of his economic value. Without him the average retailer could not endure and the public in turn would suffer great inconvenience thereby.

"What are the primary and underlying reasons for this statement?

"First: Restricted buying power and limited credit of the average retail druggist.

"Second: Due to the essential character of the retail drug business. A business made up of innumerable small items requiring almost daily purchases of minimum quantities.

"Third: Advantage of jobbers stocks providing distribution in every locality in the United States, and rendering possible prompt delivery at a minimum cost."

EXPORTS AND PRICES OF SHELLAC

The United Kingdom took 31 per cent of the exports of shellac from Calcutta, India, in 1919. Shipments to the United States decreased 50 per cent, but shipments to England increased 13,271 cwt., and to Japan 53 per cent, and to France 115 per cent. Under the heading "All Other Countries" the Philippines took 11,457 hundredweight for the United States Navy; Canada 2,724, and Australasia 2,137 hundredweight. Shortage of transport facilities from the manufacturing districts has interfered with a larger grade from Calcutta, coupled with a smaller Bysacki crop in 1918. Prices of T. N. quality stood locally in April, 1918, at \$31.47, but by June buyers were offering \$29.20; values then fluctuated between \$29.20 and \$31.47, going in early August to \$32.44. From September \$30.82 to \$32.44 ruled till the end of 1918. With the new year prices sagged, falling to \$25.95 in February, and \$23.68 in March. In London for the same quality the year opened at \$109.49 per hundredweight; by September this had fallen to \$82.73 and the closing quotation for 1918 was \$77.86; the price fell in January to \$63.26 and in March to \$55.96-\$60.83, with \$46.23 for March to April. The principal cause of the fall in rates is the cessation of the demand for munition work as a result of the armistice, the authorities being found with large accumulated stocks on their hands. Reduced freights and insurance charges also affected the London market.

At a recent conference of the Pacific Coast Oriental Traffic Bureau reductions were made on the rates of freight originating east of Salt Lake City and destined for Oriental common ports. The rate on carbon black was reduced from \$16 to \$12 a ton and that on soda ash from \$20 to \$17 a ton.

Trade Notes and Personals

The Van Briggle Chemical Co., Indianapolis, is to erect a two-story plant at Mooresville, Ind.

N. H. Lane, of Bosson & Lane, Atlantic, Mass., has closed out his interest in the firm to E. P. Bosson, with whom he had been associated for 25 years.

The Good Chemical Co., Lykens, Pa., has been organized with a capital of \$50,000 to manufacture chemical products. A. E. Good and Luther M. Good, Lykens, head the company.

J. N. Wingett and F. W. Shean have filed a statement to indicate that they are engaged in business at 635 Golden Gate avenue, San Francisco, as the Federal Chemical Company.

The Yerkes Chemical Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., has acquired a three-story building for a new plant. The structure will be remodeled and improved, and machinery installed. A. A. James is president.

S. E. Weinberg and F. W. Hawkes have filed a statement at San Francisco, that they are engaged in business as the Empire Pharmaceutical Co., at 1401 Geary street. J. D. Henley and A. E. Aspelin have filed a similar statement as the Cyanide Fumigation Co., foot of Powell street, San Francisco.

The first shipment of German fused magnesium chloride to be received at San Francisco, since the importation of German products was suspended, owing to war conditions, was received early in July on the S. S. Statesman, direct from Antwerp, by H. J. Baker & Bro., 21 California street.

The Lamie Chemical Co., Huntington, W. Va., is to erect four one-story additions to its plants to be used for the manufacture of lead peroxide and other specialties. One of the buildings will be equipped for the manufacture of colors, and a boiler plant for general works service will be built. E. D. Lamie is president.

The fiftieth wedding anniversary of Captain and Mrs. Joshua H. Robertson was celebrated at their home at San Francisco, early in July. Captain Robertson is superintendent of the acid department of the Standard Oil Company at El Segundo. He came to that city from England in 1868 to accept a similar position with the Golden City Chemical Works.

J. E. Jennings, vice-president of the Milliken Brothers Mfg. Co., New York, recently sailed for England for an extended European trip. The company specializes in the manufacture of all-steel buildings for chemical and other industrial service. The company has arranged for the establishment of branch offices, at Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Tex., Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C., and at other points.

The group of industries, which includes the production of chemicals, oils, and paints, shows a reduction in employment in May, says the New York State Industrial Commission. The largest decrease was 3 per cent in the oil products division, chiefly in the soap industry. A number of slight decreases in the manufacture of chemicals and drugs combined to produce a 1 per cent decrease in the total number of workers employed in that division. The miscellaneous chemicals division also shows a very slight reduction in employment. The paints, dyes, and colors division shows a 3 per cent increase. This offsets a decrease in April caused by labor troubles.

FAVORS STANDARDIZING DISINFECTANTS

Manufacturers Association Discusses Paper by Drs. Pease and Wright of New York at Mid-Summer Meeting in Boston—Work of the Federal Trade Commission Endorsed

Endorsement of the work of the Federal Trade Commission in its campaign to suppress trade abuses, and approval of the standardization of disinfectants were the features of the sixth mid-summer meeting of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Association held at Boston on July 15 and 16. Ninety per cent of the members were in attendance in addition to a number of manufacturers and distributors connected with the industry from various parts of the country. The opening session was held on Thursday, forenoon, at the Hotel Brunswick, President H. W. Cole of The Barrett Co. presiding. Geo. C. Frolich, of the United Drug Company, extended a formal welcome, which was responded to by D. N. Calkins, of Rochester, N.Y., first vice president of the association.

The morning session was devoted to the reports of officers and standing committees. The Treasurer's report showed the Association to be on a sound financial basis. The Board of Governors reported on revisions to the Constitution and By-Laws and recommendations made by them were unanimously adopted.

The afternoon meeting was held at the Atlantic House, Nantasket Beach, and embraced a discussion of "Salesmanship by Premium," led by Mr. F. A. Hoyt, of Atlanta, second vice president. The Association unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the work of the Federal Trade Commission against trade abuses, the resolution being drafted by Judge Link, of McKercher & Link, New York.

Friday morning's meeting was held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the Laboratories Building, where Prof. B. G. Phillbrick, of the Boston Biochemical Laboratory, demonstrated the Hygienic Laboratory and Rideal-Walker Methods of bacteriological testing. The members were then taken for a trip to Harvard University and later attended a luncheon by the United Drug Company at the Boston City Club, at which place the afternoon meeting was held. During this meeting Drs. Pease and Wright, of the Pease Laboratories, New York, presented an address on the "Standardization of Disinfectants." At this meeting Prof. Phillbrick was appointed by the President as a member of the Standardization Committee and a motion by Mr. Marcuse, President of the West Disinfecting Company, was unanimously adopted to arrange for the procurement of a standardized lot of peptone to be used hereafter by testing laboratories to insure uniformity in results.

The next annual meeting of the Association will be held in New York, the second week in December.

The California Industries Association, which maintains headquarters at San Francisco, has launched a drive for new members. This organization has succeeded the old Home Industry League and has adopted the general slogans of "bigger markets for California products," and "make Western quality supreme." The following teams are in the field: Paints and oils, J. B. Keister, H. T. James, R. N. Nason, R. R. Strange and John Parker; ink, paste and glue, Harry Edwards, Henry E. Monroe, and H. P. Roach, Jr.; chemical products, R. R. Rogers, of the R. R. Rogers Chemical Co.; explosives, G. J. Ritter, of the Hercules Powder Co., and medicines and perfumes, C. W. Smith of the Coffin-Redington Co.

JAPAN OVERSTOCKED WITH CHEMICALS

C. C. Concannon, of the Takamine Commercial Corporation, who returned to New York July 12, after a year and a half in Tokyo, left July 21 for Japan for a short trip. In speaking of the Japanese business outlook to a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, Mr. Concannon characterized the present situation there as very bad. "However," he continued, "there can be no question as to the recovery of business in the near future, probably within the present year. Just at present the customs compounds are full to overflowing with goods of all descriptions of foreign origin; cotton, steel, manufactured articles, chemical products and so on. Imports now awaiting removal from customs are in many cases actually far greater than a year's requirements, and it is this fact that is forcing Japanese merchants to offer back to original sellers immense amounts of goods at less than cost. Notable instances of such reselling in the chemical field are ammonium sulphate, caustic soda and dimethylaniline. In the case of ammonium sulphate, Japan has ordinarily produced about half of her requirements of this material and imported the balance, but during the past year the imports have amounted to a supply for several years.

"The cause for the present condition of things seems to be over-enthusiasm. When the Japanese found that it was possible to buy American goods well below the Japanese market, a general buying wave started. Many purchasers knew nothing of the things they were buying, as in the case of a hardware firm which invested heavily in milk sugar, and in consequence great surpluses were quickly accumulated which broke the market. At about this time the banks began to call loans which left the speculative buyers unable to hold their goods. There is nothing about the Japanese situation that is in any way different from the business situation in the rest of the world except that Japanese bankers saw the break coming and forced the issue."

NEW CHICAGO CHEMICAL COMPANIES

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Ill., July 26.—Two chemical companies at Chicago have filed papers of incorporation at the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois at Springfield. The National Druggists Supply Company of Chicago, 719 N. Wells street, has been incorporated for \$2,500 to manufacture and deal in drugs, chemicals and medicines. The Nyanza Color & Chemical Company, Inc., 310 W. Randolph street, has been incorporated for \$5,776.

The Do Boy Chemical Company of Chicago has decreased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$25,000. The incorporation of the Columbia Chemical Works of Chicago has been dissolved. The American Chemical Manufacturing Co. of Chicago has been elected a member of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

The White Ribbon Company has asked the United States District Court at San Francisco for a permanent injunction to prevent the Oscar Krenz Copper & Brass Co., the Milwaukee Brewing Company and the Tacoma Bottling Company from the use and sale of an evaporating process used to de-alcoholize beverages containing a heavy per cent of alcohol. It is charged that the companies specified are making use of a process patented by the plaintiffs.

The Valadosta Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn., is planning for the erection of a plant at Memphis, Tenn., of brick, steel and concrete to cost about \$75,000.

Business Brevities

The Seaboard Chemical Co., Blanchard Street, Newark, N. J., has filed plans for extensions and improvements to cost about \$20,700.

The Boericke-Hotchner Co., exporters and importers, has moved from the Pacific Building to the Monadnock Building, San Francisco.

Peter J. Waldstein, formerly chief chemist for John Lucas & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., is now associated with the Continental Varnish Co. Brooklyn.

William H. Clough has been appointed Secretary of the Peter Van Schaack Drug Company of Chicago. Mr. Clough has been with the firm for twenty-five years.

The Ozmo Oil Co., a subsidiary of the Petrol Products Co., headed by G. W. McNear, is having surveys made for a refinery to be erected near Martinez, Cal.

The Physicians Supply & Drug Company of Chicago is building a one story steam heated factory building, 25 by 75 feet, at 425 S. Honore St., costing approximately \$15,000.

The Hollander-Koshland Co., manufacturing and wholesale druggists have purchased the property at 2341 Greenmount avenue, Baltimore, adjoining its laboratories to the north.

The American Chemical Society will meet at Chicago Sept. 7 to 10 inclusive, with headquarters at the Congress Hotel. Two thousand members are expected to attend the convention.

Lionel D. Hockwald and Sigmund S. Hockwald, have filed a statement to indicate that they are engaged in business at 531 Howard street, San Francisco, as Hockwald's Chemical Company.

Henry H. Mayers of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Paulsboro, N. J., supervisor of the strontium nitrate department, has accepted a position in the research department of Rhom & Haas Co., Bristol, Pa.

The Wyoming Chemical Products Co., Duluth, Minn., is to build a plant at Shoshoni, Wyo., to consist of six buildings. Three of the structures will be 40x100 feet, each; two 40x120 feet; and one, 30x60 feet. The plant is estimated to cost about \$175,000. W. G. Way is engineer.

Farm Adviser William Harrison of Yuba County, California, will ask the Board of Supervisors at its next meeting to require a license by all persons before they are permitted to engage in the business of spraying trees in that county. He says many orchards have been ruined by the use of improper spraying mixtures.

The firm of Pendleton, Stevens & Pomeroy, Inc., has been incorporated at San Francisco, to engage in the importing and exporting business. The Capital stock is placed at \$50,000 and the directors are C. B. Stevens, I. E. Pendleton and H. L. Pomeroy. Temporary offices have been opened at 24 California street.

A huge rat extermination campaign will be started soon in Chicago, according to Health Commissioner Robertson. The city will buy the rats from the public and will pay the same amount per head as paid to the city by Charles Alling, president of the Canal Melting Company, who has charge of all carcass disposals in Chicago. The fat of the dead rats is wanted by local dealers in fertilizers.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bld	Asked		Bld	Asked
Aetna Expl.	11	12	H'k Electro	65	73
Aetna Expl., pf....	67	68	H'k Electro, pf....	70	75
Air Reduction	44	45	Int. Agricult.	22	23
*Am. Ag. Ch.	85	86	*Int. Agricult., pf.	81	84
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf....	85	87	*Int. Nickel	17	18
Am. Chicle	40	41	*Int. Nickel, pf....	82	84
Am. Chicle, pf....	63	64	*Int. Salt	60	61
Am. Cot. Oil.	44	45	K. Solvay	30	110
*Am. Cot. Oil., pf....	80	81	*Mathieson Alk.	33	49
Am. Cyan.	30	33	Merck & Co., pf....	86	93
Am. Cyan., pf....	57	60	Merrimac	79	81
*Am. Druggists S.	11	12	Mulford Co.	53	55
Am. Glue	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Glue, pf....	65	73	*Nat. A. & C.	80	81
*Am. Linseed	80	81	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	91	93
*Am. Linseed, pf....	90	92	*National Lead	76	77
*Am. Malt	32	36	National! Lead, pf.	102	103
Amer. Zinc	14	15	N. J. Zinc	195	198
Amer. Zinc, pf....	47	50	*Nag. A., pf....	96	100
Atlas Powder	160	170	Parke, Davis & Co. 117	117	118
Atlas Powd., pf....	80	84	Penn. Salt	75	76
*Barrett Co.	142	143	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
*Barrett Co., pf....	100	110	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
British Am. Chem.	6	7	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Butterworth-Jnd.	33	35	Rol. Ch., pf....	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	97	98	Royal Gulf, Bk.	120	125
Carborundum	135	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	80	82
Carborundum, pf....	115 1/2	116	Semet S.	160	175
Casein Co.	47	53	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Solv. Proe.	180	..
Celluloid, pf....	53	58	Stand. Ch.	90	100
*Corn Products	95	96	Swan & Finch	65	90
*Corn Products, pf....	104	105	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9	10
Davison Chem.	39	40	Tex. Gulf. Salt.	154	154 1/2
Dow Chem.	230	235	Tex. Union Carbide	65	66
Dow Ch., pf....	103	103	Union Sulphur ....	..	..
Du Pont	275	280	*Un. Dug.	115	135
Du Pont, dabs., pf....	78	80	*Un. Drug, 1st, pf.	45	46
Du Pont, Co., pf....	9	10	*Un. Dyewood	55	57
Freeport, Tex., Sul.	22	23	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
Freeport, Tex., Sul., pf....	91	93	U. S. Gypsum ....	..	..
*Gen. Chem.	10	170	U. S. Indus. Al.	90	91
*Gen. Chem., pf....	93	94	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	93	98
Grasselli	162	175	*Va.-Car. Ch.	70	72
Hercules, Powder	215	222	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf....	105	107
Hercules, Powd., pf....	90	95	*V. Vivaudou	16	17
Heyden Chem.	5	6			

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

PLANS OF AETNA EXPLOSIVES CO.

The directors of the Aetna Explosives Co. have decided to make a cash distribution to stockholders, or to reduce the capital by retirement of shares at a specified price. The company, which went into the hands of receivers about three years ago, was released in June after the business had been again built up under the careful management of the receivers.

There is outstanding approximately 400 shares of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. As there are 24 per cent in back dividends, its retirement would call for about \$50,000. No price has been mentioned for the retirement of the common stock, as it has no par value. At the most it is estimated that the retirement of 50 per cent of the outstanding common would not call for over \$3,000,000.

For the three months ended March 31 the company reported net earnings, after taxes and all charges, of \$377,000, equal to 67 cents a share on the outstanding common stock. This is at the annual rate of \$2.68 a share. Should the proposed reduction in the capital stock be carried out, and earnings maintained at the present rate, it is believed that directors would shortly inaugurate a regular dividend on the common stock.

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Cofin, Redington Co., San Francisco, the directors were authorized to increase the capital stock from \$600,000, consisting of \$450,000 of common stock and \$150,000 of preferred stock, to \$1,150,000, consisting of \$1,000,000 common stock and \$150,000 preferred stock.

The New Niquero Sugar Co. has declared an extra dividend of \$50 a share in cash on both the preferred and common stocks, payable July 31 to holders of record July 22.

THE CREDIT SITUATION

While the traffic movement has improved slightly, sufficient relief can hardly be expected to the extent necessary to permit of the clearing away of existing congestion and the resumption of a normal movement of agricultural staples in the fall, says the National Bank of Commerce, New York. The crops, to an unusual extent, may have to be held this year. Recent experience has demonstrated fully the effect of any interference with orderly commodity shipments in tying up an enormous volume of credit.

This prospect enhances the importance of the credit situation which, during the current period of June 16 to July 15, has experienced no relief from the tension of the past several months. Since last November, the Federal Reserve institutions and member banks have been seeking to curtail non-essential borrowing, to limit loans to necessary requirements and to reduce gradually the volume of outstanding credit. In the former of these aims, they have in large measure been successful and there can be no question of the underlying soundness of the general credit structure.

There has thus far, however, been no reduction of the aggregate volume of credit outstanding. The efforts of the banks have simply limited further credit expansion and the volume of credit at the beginning of July exceeded that outstanding at the close of 1919.

NEW CHEMICAL COMPANY FORMED

The American Nottingham Process Company has been organized in Louisville, Ky., by Owsley Brown, formerly engaged in the manufacture of whiskey, Harry Reid and L. B. Herrington, each of whom hold three shares each. The capital stock is \$61,000.

According to the articles of incorporation the company will buy, sell, and manufacture alkalis and chemicals of all kinds, and articles used in the manufacture and working thereof, and also the manufacture of all ingredients. They propose to manufacture pharmaceutical products for medicinal and domestic use and to import all kinds of ingredients. The company will maintain a number of offices throughout the United States.

CHEMICAL COMPANY BUYS VESSELS

The Davison Chemical Company, manufacturer of sulphuric acid and other chemicals at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, has purchased from the United States Shipping Board two barges and two ocean-going tugs at a cost of \$300,000. The vessels will be used in the transportation of pyrites ores from the company's mines in Cuba to the Monumental City, and, it is said, will insure a steady supply of the ore, so that the works can be kept going at full capacity without interruption.

The Nitrate Producers' Steamship Co., of London, declared a 5 per cent dividend for the final six months of the financial year, and a bonus of 5 per cent, both of which are free of income tax. Sir John Latta, chairman, reported that it was costing \$500 a day to operate 8,000 ton ships against \$100 a day in pre-war times.

The Richmond Chemical Co., Richmond, Va., has awarded a contract to J. T. Wilson & Company, Mutual Building, for the rebuilding of its one-story plant, 120x700 feet, partially destroyed by fire recently. The work will cost about \$300,000. The company is a subsidiary of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

The directors of the American Soda Fountain Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent per share on the capital stock.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 194

PRODUCERS EXPECT HIGHER PRICES

Manufacturers Obliged to Pay More for Fuel and for Labor—Aluminum Sulfate and Lump Ammonia Alum Higher—Caustic Soda Lower—Sal Soda and Potassium Chlorate Advanced

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Alum Ammonia, Lump, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. Potassium Chlorate, 1c lb.
Aluminum Sulfate, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb. Sal Soda, 10c cwt.

Declined

Arsenic White, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb. Copperas, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.
Soda, Caustic, $\frac{1}{4}$ c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	lb. \$14	lb. \$14	\$15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	\$11 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.	ton 22.00	22.00	22.00	17.00
Bleaching Powder Works	100 lbs. 5.75	5.75	6.00	2.00
Copper Sulfate	100 lbs. 8.25	8.25	8.25	8.00
Potash, Caustic	lb. .30	.30	.30	.25
Salpeter, gran.	lb. .15	.15	.14	.15
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs. 3.25	3.25	3.50	1.90
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs. 6.00	6.25	6.50	3.25
Potassium Bichromate	.34	.34	.44	.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Average	5.140	5.160	5.254	3.653

The heavy chemical market shows some real improvement over the week end with a few lines still lagging with a fairly general feeling of improvement in conditions generally. The transportation situation and the fuel shortage continue to hold back business but the lack of interest from consumers which has characterized the market for some time past has led to shortages of stocks in their hands and these are now being replenished. The feeling of producers is decidedly good and looks to higher prices following higher costs and much improved business with the coming of Fall. Second hands in many cases are finding themselves forced to sell such stocks as they have at decided reductions in order to realize immediately.

Prices changes during the week have been of little real importance. The strong demand for white arsenic noted recently has abated somewhat and prices have receded to their former value. Offers of copperas from works at prices decidedly below the recent inflated spot market have forced this item down. Caustic soda is lower. Aluminum sulfate and lump ammonia alum are higher on current scarcity. Sal soda is quoted higher and producers have again advanced their price on potassium chlorate, with second hands still offering at the old price.

Acid, Acetic—Second hands continue to quote generally at lower figures than those asked by producers. Spot supplies are to be had as low as 14c per pound while producers are quoting as high as 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound and in some cases even as high as 17c per pound. The weaker acids are held at the same levels as recently in producers' hands with resale lots occasionally heard at lower figures.

Acid, Mixed—No change of note has occurred in the mixed acid market which has remained firm on the former basis of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per unit of sulfuric and 12c per unit of nitric. Stocks are light and prices are showing rather an upward tendency on account of the strength of nitre and the fuel shortage.

Acid, Sulfuric—Recent offers of sulfuric from second

hands at prices below those quoted by manufacturers seem to have been on distressed lots and are no longer heard. Producers report a continued strong market, with prices well maintained among themselves and are at a loss to account for such offers as have been heard recently, which they say were entirely out of range with the actual condition of things. Prices now seem to run on a basis of \$22.00@\$23.00 per ton for 66-degree acid in tank cars at works with shading on long time contracts amounting to less than \$1.00 per ton. Sixty degree acid in tanks at works is to be had as low as \$14.00@\$16.00 per ton while oleum is firm at \$25.00@\$27.00 per ton.

Alum—The entire alum list has continued strong in spite of the frequent weakness shown by the market generally. The strength of the market has not been of such a nature as to bring about price revisions except in the case of lump ammonia alum which has become scarcer and is now quoted at 5c@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound.

Aluminum Sulfate—Continued strong demand has prevented the accumulation of stocks and the past week has seen a further revision in prices. Neither the iron free nor the commercial grade is plentiful and consumers are willing to pay prices which place the two on practically a parity. Quotations are heard from \$4.50@\$5.00 for the commercial to \$5.00@\$5.50 per hundred for the iron free with the majority of sales being made close to the \$5.00 level.

Ammonium Sulfate—Export sulfate in double bags is quoted at \$6.00@\$6.10 per hundred with domestic material in single bags or bulk at \$5.75@\$6.00 per hundred according to quantity, delivery and packing.

Arsenic—White arsenic has eased off to a considerable extent during the week and is now quoted on the former basis of 15c@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound with much slower demand. Sales early in the week were made as high as 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound but the satisfaction of the temporary strong demand has left the market on a rather weak basis even at the reduced price. Red arsenic seems to be meeting with a routine demand and is holding steady at 20c@21c per pound.

Barium Chloride—Domestic material continues firm at the former level of \$160.00@\$180.00 per ton. Better arrivals of imported material will probably result in lower prices but for the present holders of chloride of foreign origin are asking \$150.00 per ton and are willing to give some concessions on this figure.

Carbon Bisulfide—The continued strength of tetrachloride has helped hold bisulfide firm at the former level of 8c@11c per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Spot scarcity continues with supplies from works rather uncertain as to arrival. Rumors of prices around 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound could not be confirmed. Producers are unwilling to sell at less than 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound for spot or prompt delivery.

Copperas—Offers are heard at \$2.20 per hundred for acid free copperas at works for prompt delivery. Spot sales have been made around \$3.00 per hundred and this seems to be the best figure possible now although later on the differential between the two quotations should be reduced.

Magnesium Sulfate—Spot supplies are still rather low with prices quoted around \$3.50@\$3.75 per hundred for the technical grade and somewhat higher for the U. S. P.

Potash, Caustic—A works quotation is heard of 28c per pound while spot stocks are moving at 30c per pound on a basis of 88-92 per cent. Quotations from holders of imported caustic are able to demand somewhat higher prices around 37c per pound for such lots as are to be had.

Potassium Bichromate—Quotations of 34c@36c per pound are generally heard with some holders asking 38c per pound for spot delivery. The announcement of the new reduced contract prices on sodium bichromate has had some effect in preventing active buying.

Potassium Chlorate—Producers have raised their price to cover increased cost of manufacture and are now quoting 17c@17½c per pound. Some lots in second hands are still available at the old price of 16c@16½c per pound. There is little business being done but producers are firm in their idea of price.

Potash, Muriate—Muriate 80% is stronger with holders demanding \$2.40@\$2.50 per unit for spot or prompt deliveries. Domestic muriate of low grade is to be had as low as \$2.35 per unit on a 20% basis but is not in good demand.

Soda Ash—Prices remain around \$3.25 per hundred on a fairly firm basis with shading in some instances.

Soda, Caustic—Offers from works of off-brand caustic of good grade have been heard during the week as low as \$5.60 per hundred. This price is equivalent to about \$5.90 per hundred f. o. b. New York. Spot goods are offered around \$6.00 per hundred. Offers from Japan continue to be heard in an effort to dispose of the large stocks there.

Sodium Carbonate (Sal Soda)—Holders are asking up to \$2.00 per hundred for sal soda in barrels but stocks are to be had as low as \$1.75 per hundred.

Sodium Chlorate—Producers are offering at 10c per pound as against 12c per pound asked a few weeks ago.

American Hard Rubber Company will show a complete installation of hard rubber equipment for handling acids, alkalis, dyes, food products and many corrosive chemical solutions, at the Chemical Exposition. They specialize in the construction of hard rubber power and hand pumps of various types and capacities, hard rubber fittings, hard rubber pipe and hard rubber utensils, used extensively in chemical industries, most of which articles will be on exhibition at their booth in the show. A pump will be shown in operation, and there will be numerous exhibits to demonstrate relative resistance to corrosion of hard rubber in comparison with other materials. A. M. Ackerman, M.E., sales manager of the chemical equipment division of the American Hard Rubber Co. will take charge of the exhibit.

On the Metal Exchange on Monday an auction sale of 50 tons of Straits, spot, brought 48½c per pound, f. o. b. cars, Marietta, Ohio. This was regarded as a fair price in view of the condition of the market locally. Class A tin, Straits, in 25-ton lots, was quoted at 48½c spot, July and August, with 48½c for September, October and November; in 5-ton lots the price was 48½c, spot and July; 48½c for August and September and 49c for September-November shipment. London prices, Monday, were as follows: Standard spot, £270 10s, up 10s, on sales of 100 tons; futures, £275 15s, up 10s, on sales of 400 tons. Straits, spot, was quoted at £285 per ton, off £1 10s, with no sales. Straits, shipment, was quoted at £289 per ton.

Industrial Chemical Notes

The assets of the Elite Chemical Co., Nashville, Tenn., were sold by the trustee in bankruptcy on August 4.

The Central Chemical Co., Hagerstown, Md., has acquired the local fertilizer plant of J. Tyson & Sons. The new owner will continue the operation of the works, retaining Charles Sifford, manager of the plant for some time past, in this capacity.

Importations of German goods are being received at Philadelphia in large volume. During the last three months the aggregate was \$454,934, of which \$290,331 was non-taxable. Included in the imports were potash for fertilizers, valued at \$159,608, and fertilizer salts aggregating in value \$110,028.

An important addition to the fertilizer supply of the United States is announced by the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" which says that about 2,500,000 acres of lands in Wyoming, Idaho, Utah and Montana, containing valuable phosphate deposits, are now open to lease in areas not exceeding 2,560 acres.

Eugene Suter, of Eugene Suter & Co., importers and exporters of heavy chemicals, fertilizers and oils, who has been in Europe for more than a year, and while there established a branch office at Basle, has returned to the home office at No. 120 Broadway. Mr. Suter's partner, Fred Treumy, has gone to Switzerland and is expected to remain there several months.

The Moroccan phosphate deposits are reported by Prof. Louis Gentil of the Sorbonne as almost inexhaustable. One hundred miles inland from Casablanca there is a mountain plateau, forty miles long and twenty-five miles wide, which is a veritable storehouse of phosphate. A railway is to be built to this mountain and a monopoly has been given to the Moroccan Government for the sale of the phosphate.

J. R. M. Klotz, Newport Chemical Works, Dr. Samuel Iserman, of the Chemical Co. of America, and D. H. Litter, Calco Chemical Co., who attended the conference at Washington with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on the subject of the manufacture of industrial alcohol, reported to the American Dyes Institute "that the future held no difficulties for legitimate users of commercial alcohol."

Shipments of acid phosphate to the Scandinavian countries and Japan from Baltimore have become quite common, a large number of such shipments having been made in the course of the last year or two, chiefly by the Davidson Chemical Co., and by the Standard Phosphate Co. What is probably the first cargo of acid phosphate for Spain is being loaded now on the steamer Santo Antao. The shipment is 2,000 tons, and is exported by H. J. Baker & Bro., of New York, through the Baltimore office, in charge of Alexander Hoffmann.

The leading fertilizer chemists met during the convention of the National Fertilizer Association at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., and formed the American Institute of Fertilizer Chemists. The following officers were elected: President, F. G. Parker, Charleston, S. C.; vice-president, A. G. Stillwell, New York City; secretary, S. W. Wiley, Baltimore; treasurer, W. J. Gascoyne, Jr., Baltimore. The following committees were appointed by the president: Constitution and by-laws, T. C. Law, Chas. W. Rice and S. W. Wiley; ethics, W. J. Gascoyne, Jr., and P. McG. Shuey; publicity, A. G. Stillwell and J. B. Robb; the president to serve ex officio on all the committees.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals. Pages 186-188

SLIGHT REVIVAL IN BUYING ACTIVITY

Some Speculative Products Firmer As Consumers Show Interest—Menthol, Quinine and Camphor Take a Brace—General Tendency of Prices, However, Still Downward

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Lycopodium, 25c lb.	Menthol, 25c lb.
Declined	
*Alcohol, Denat., 7c gal.	*Hexamethylene, 25c lb.
Aloin, 5c lb.	Mercury, \$2 flask
Acid Phosphoric, U.S.P., 5c lb.	Podophyllin, \$1.50 lb.
Antipyrine, 50c lb.	*Salicin, \$2 lb.
Caramel, 5c gal.	*Sodium Cacodylate, \$1 lb.
Castor Oil, No. 1, ½ lb.	
Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, \$5 bbl.	*Second Hands
Newfoundland, \$5 bbl.	

Trend of the Market			
	Today	Last Week	Last Month
Acetanilid	\$8.70	\$7.70	\$7.75
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.80	.80	.85
Calomel, American	1.58	1.58	1.58
Camphor, Jap. ref.	1.20	1.20	1.30
Caffeine Alkaloid	7.75	7.75	7.75
Iodine, Resublimed	4.35	4.35	4.35
Menthol	5.75	5.50	6.00
Morphine Sulphate	7.80	7.80	7.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst .....	.95	.95	.95
Quinine Sulph., Java .....	.80	.80	.82
Sodium Salicylate .....	.60	.60	.60
Strychnine Sulphate	1.55	1.55	1.55
Average	2.81	2.79	2.85
			3.08

The beginning of the present week saw a slight improvement in buying activity which was immediately accepted by speculative traders as an indication that consumers were about to enter the market again for future requirements on some items. However, the size of orders continued small and the general tendency of prices downward in spite of a better tone among a few of the important products. In view of the dullness which has hung over the medicinal chemical market for a month or so past, a slight improvement is naturally viewed with great significance and reports consequently subject to considerable exaggeration. The importation of foreign chemicals begins to show a marked increase while export business at this port continues comparatively small.

Firmer prices are noted for menthol and camphor with an improvement in the Japanese situation. To a certain extent, financial difficulties in Japan are being overcome. Quinine is also steadier as the result of several large parcels being removed from this market by consuming interests. Many items, however, continue to fall off in price. Caramel reflects the easier position of sugar. Cod liver oil, both Newfoundland and Norwegian, is cheaper and in light demand. Antipyrine has dropped again under the keen competition. Denatured alcohol is lower in resale hands. Lycopodium is extremely scarce. Quicksilver has been cut by sellers. U.S.P. phosphoric acid is easier. Hexamethylene has softened somewhat.

Acetanilid—The position of acetanilid is unchanged with demand light. Resellers are quoting from 60c a pound up to 65c as to quantity and packing. Manufacturers continue to name 70c@75c for U.S.P. material in 200 pound barrels.

Acid, Citric—Citric is one of the speculative items which has shown little improvement during the week.

There has been some buying for consuming accounts but the orders have been comparatively small. Users of citric are undoubtedly short on supplies but are apparently content to buy from hand-to-mouth as long as the market continues in its present condition. Spot acid, duty paid, is held at 81c a pound in kegs but 80c can be done on a good sized order. There is practically no market on shipment material as far as quotations go but deals are being put through between traders in Palermo and Messina at the high price of 70 lire per kilo.

Acid, Phosphoric—U.S.P. phosphoric is now in better supply and sufficient stocks are available here to warrant a lower price. Sellers are asking 40c a pound for carboys.

Acid, Tartaric—Demand is light with prices holding about the same and subject to shading in cases of weak holders. Crystals are held at 74c@75c a pound for spot goods, duty paid, and powdered is easier at 72c@73c. American manufacturers name 76½c and 75½c for crystals and powder without change.

Alcohol—A falling off in demand for denatured alcohol has been effective in easing the resale market here. Prices are lower with sellers naming as low as 95c and up to 98c for completely denatured. Producers still quote \$1.10@\$1.13 as to type. Wood alcohol is still very scarce but in lighter demand. Resellers name \$3.25 per gallon up. Efforts of the leading producers and consumers of U.S.P. alcohol to engage the aid of the prohibition authorities in Washington to increase the supply for industrial purposes may bear fruit in the near future.

Aloin—Demand has fallen off and although aloes holds firm, aloin is slightly cheaper. Spot goods can be had at \$1.00@\$1.05 a pound for U.S.P.

Antipyrine—Keen selling competition between various imported brands and domestic antipyrine, continues to drive the price down. It is now possible to do \$4.50 a pound on the spot and possibly lower on firm business.

Bromides—Supplies here are still heavy as a result of accumulations of foreign bromides. Demand is light and resellers' prices are subject to some shading. American manufacturers continue to quote on the old basis without alteration, naming 90c for potassium bromide granular and 95c for crystal while sodium is held at 85c. Imported material is openly named at 70c a pound which possibly might be shaded.

Caffeine—Supplies of caffeine are small and show little improvement. The shortage of tea sweepings continues to handicap manufacturers. They name \$7.75 a pound for the alkaloid without offer. Resale material can be had on the spot at \$8.50 a pound and probably \$8.25 according to seller.

Camphor—The gum appeared to take a brace during the past week, a reflection undoubtedly of an improved financial situation in Japan. Early in the week, cables named \$1.32 a pound for refined camphor for shipment in fifty and hundred case lots as compared with \$1.10 which was ruling some days earlier. The spot market, however, may have stiffened but consumers did not cause a stampede by their rush to buy, \$1.20@\$1.25 for slabs in cases still holding for spot goods. American refiners hold to the same schedule

on a basis of \$1.40 for bulk gum in barrels. Chinese crude is named around 70c for shipment which is close to the level of the spot market.

Caramel—Owing to an improvement in the sugar situation and a drop in the price, caramel prices are lower this week, \$1.30 per gallon now being the figure named.

Castor Oil—Prices are off half a cent this week, No. 1 in barrels being held at 18c a pound. Crystal is held at 18½c@19c a pound on the spot.

Chloroform—Manufacturers quote 40c a pound for U.S.P. in drums but resale material is available at 38c.

Cod Liver Oil—Prices are lower on larger supplies as a result of the bigger catch and yield of oil. Newfoundland oil is down to \$65.00 a barrel on the spot while \$70.00 can be done for Norwegian.

Formaldehyde—Demand has continued light during the past week and the price holds steady at 50c a pound for barrels. Spot holdings are quite fair and sufficient to take care of the ordinary demand.

Gelatin—Silver gelatin is still scarce and it is not possible to buy under \$2.00 here. In fact, sellers are quoting \$2.10 as best and up to \$2.25 has been heard.

Glycerin—Glycerin is quiet and unchanged. Prices are firm at 28½c for C. P. in drums in refiners' hands but resellers are doing 27½c here. Cans are held at 29c to 30½c a pound as to quantity.

Hexamethylene—Demand has dropped off and although offerings are not heavy, prices are easier. Spot goods can be had at \$3.00 a pound up to \$3.25 as to seller.

Lycopodium—Quotations are practically nominal owing to the acute scarcity of supplies in American markets. Small holdings, all which are available, are quoted at \$3.00 a pound when and where obtainable.

Menthol—Menthol has stiffened up somewhat this week. The firmer market has been induced undoubtedly by two things, the improved Japanese situation and the fact that considerable interest has been worked up by consumer and speculative activity of late. Most of the big users are low in supplies, although this is denied by one or two, and the fact that several of them have shown what appeared to be a sincere buying interest, has lent strength to the market. Offers of \$4.00 and \$4.50 for shipment have been turned down by importers here and Japanese shippers. While \$5.50 was freely done for spot goods last week, \$5.75 is hard to do at the present time, duty paid. Most of the weak holders have been eliminated here and from now on buyers will experience more difficulty in beating down the price.

Mercury—The metal has weakened and outside shading has induced selling agents to reduce their prices to \$88.00 per flask. Demand is very light, leading consumers holding out of the market.

Podophyllin—The improved supply of mandrake is beginning to be noted in small offers of cheaper podophyllin, \$12.00@\$15.00 a pound now being quoted. The future will see further recessions without question.

Quinine—Several large orders have been reported removed from the market this week with a consequent stiffening effect on a rather soft position. Prices, however, are about the same and spot supplies must still be large judging from the recent heavy imports and dull market here. Java sulphate is held at 80c per ounce in 100 ounce tins without change. Some Japanese material is also available at this price. American made quinine is firm without change at 90c basis 100 ounce tins.

Saccharin—A further easing in sugar has lessened much of the remaining interest in saccharin. Resale material is now about on a par with manufacturers' prices at \$3.50 a pound for both soluble and insoluble.

DRUG FIRM ENLARGES EXPORT OFFICES

McKesson & Robbins, Incorporated have acquired the building at 152-154 William street, adjacent to their main offices, 91 to 97 Fulton street, in order to have adequate space for the Spanish Export Department, which is showing remarkable growth. Four additional floors have been taken and direct connections cut through to the Fulton street building to permit easy access to and from the main office. McKesson & Robbins have been actively engaged in the Central and South American trade for a half century. J. Stebe, who has been with the house for 28 years, has charge of the export business.

In the debate on the Austrian Budget, in which the sum of seventy million crowns is allocated for educational purposes, the present situation of the various laboratories was depicted as being hopeless. The prevailing prices for glassware, and particularly for chemicals, are enormous, and platinum, which formerly cost 3,300 crowns a kilo, now costs 650,000 crowns. The present prices to hospitals for the following chemicals were quoted: Cocaine, 48,000 crowns; morphine, 25,000 crowns; iodine, 3,500 crowns; ether 336 crowns per kilo.

The present prices of glycerin in Germany are such that there is no incentive whatever for the manufacturer to increase his output to the utmost possible. The chief difficulty at present is the almost entire absence of the ordinary oils and fats which were obtained before the war and which yielded about 9 per cent of glycerin; and in the case of palm kernel oil even more than this. The yield from the material at present available is not more than 6 per cent, and, as a rule, the average is 5 per cent.

The officials of the Monsanto Chemical Co., gave a farewell dinner Saturday night, July 17, at the Planters Hotel, St. Louis, to Benjamin Thomas, a chemist employed at the plant who is leaving St. Louis for England, where he is to supervise the establishment of a branch manufacturing plant.

Shipments of potassium iodide from Japan during the first quarter of 1920 amounted to 6,001 kin, against 25,386 kin in the same time last year and 42,326 in the corresponding period two years ago.

The aggregate catch of cod for all Norway up to May 22 amounted to 32,700,000, as compared with 25,700,000 and 18,900,000 up to the corresponding dates in 1919 and 1918, respectively.

Exports of menthol from Japan during the first quarter of 1920 amounted to 67,369 kin, against 32,980 kin in the same time last year and 49,785 kin in the corresponding period of 1918.

The exports of refined camphor from Japan during the first three months of 1920 were 344,614 kin, against 517,338 kin in the same time last year and 508,419 in 1918.

The Reliance Chemical Co., Fairview Avenue, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has broken ground for the erection of a two-story addition, 45 x 90 feet, to cost about \$12,000.

George H. Merrell, president of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., St. Louis, spent the month of July at Chautauqua, N. Y. He has a cottage there.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 196-198

TEXTILE SITUATION CURTAILS DYE SALES

Producers Confronted With Higher Costs for Labor and Fuel—Beta-Naphthol, Naphthalene, and Benzene Continue Scarce and Prices Are Held at High Levels
—Small Stocks In Second Hands

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

No Advances

Declined

a-Naphthol, 15c lb. Phenol, Export, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P.	gal. \$35	gal. \$35	gal. \$30	gal. \$24
Naphthalene, flake	lb. .18	lb. .18	lb. .18	lb. .12
Uebol	lb. .12	lb. .12	lb. .12	lb. .12
Xylene, pure	gal. .35	gal. .35	gal. .35	gal. .40
Toluene, pure	gal. .35	gal. .35	gal. .31	gal. .24
Aniline Oil	lb. .83	lb. .83	lb. .83	lb. .22
Benzaldehyde	lb. .65	lb. .65	lb. .65	lb. .65
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb. .88	lb. .88	lb. .88	lb. .40
Paranitroaniline	lb. 1.30	lb. 1.30	lb. 1.50	lb. .90
o-Toluidine	lb. .35	lb. .35	lb. .35	lb. .30
Average	..... 0.486	..... 0.486	..... 0.499	..... 0.352

No change worthy of note has occurred in the dye and intermediate market over the week end with little actual business being transacted and with supplies and demand very low. Further curtailments in the textile industry have resulted in a further decrease in the demand for dye products and intermediates. The money market has continued tight, but the absence of stocks of any importance in second hands has prevented sweeping price reductions. Producers are finding costs higher in most directions especially in the cases of fuel and labor and are consequently holding their prices up.

Beta-naphthol, naphthalene, and benzene continue scarce and are held at the recent high levels. Alpha-naphthol and phenol for export are lower in consequence of recent weakness in demand. Para-nitroaniline is quoted on the same basis as last week but lower prices can probably be done on firm business. Aniline oil remains on the same basis as last week with concessions possible in some directions.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Supplies for spot or nearby shipment continue scarce with prices well maintained. Producers report sales covering them well into the future. Large quantities of benzene are said to have been contracted out to the petroleum refiners who are using it to eke out their motor fuel production. The nominal quotation from producers on pure benzene remains unchanged at 35c@40½c per gallon according to quantity. The 90% grade is quoted at 33c@38½c per gallon although little was to be had during the week below 35c per gallon in tank cars and some sales were heard at this figure.

Naphthalene—No stocks of importance exist for prompt or nearby shipment. Refiners continue to meet great difficulty in obtaining sufficient supplies of crude to keep plants going. Offers of crude are heard over a range from 7c per pound to 14c per pound for odd lots but these prices have failed to attract refiners who are under contracts at much lower prices. The nominal market for refined naphthalene is around 18c@20c

per pound for flake but supplies could not be located at these or even higher prices for prompt delivery. Offers from England of refined naphthalene continue to come through at prices around 14c per pound duty paid New York.

Phenol—Producers of phenol are finding demand somewhat slower and have reduced their prices to 18½c @19½c per pound. Sales at these figures have not been up to expectations and it is possible that firm business would bring out stocks at further reductions. Government phenol continues in good supply for domestic consumers with prices on the former basis of 12c@17c per pound according to quantity.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—No change has been noted in anthranilic. Prices remain firm in producers' hands in spite of a rather slow demand. Quotations are given as \$2.05@\$2.30 per pound for the pure grade with crude held at \$1.55@\$2.00 per pound according to purity.

Acid, Cleve's—Offers around \$1.90@\$2.00 per pound are heard but are not attracting much attention. Demand is very weak and offers light.

Acid, Gamma—Producers are still offering gamma around \$6.00 per pound. Stocks are not large but seem sufficient for present requirements.

Acid, H—Dullness in demand has enabled producers to hold prices at the former levels in spite of shortages in supplies resulting from recent shutting down of plants. Spot goods are to be had in fair quantity at \$2.50 per pound with shipment around \$2.25 per pound.

Alpha-naphthol—Further reductions have followed the recent slowness of demand. Supplies are to be had at \$1.15@\$1.20 per pound for the crude material and \$1.45@\$1.50 per pound for the refined. Producers are finding it difficult to obtain supplies of naphthalene and are not offering alpha.

Aniline Oil—Some few offers have been heard during the week on a basis as low as 32c per pound in returnable drums but the general tone of the market seems to be around 33c per pound with 2½c per pound added if drums are to be included. The contract level remains firm with a rising tendency at 30c@30½c per pound although some contracts have made during the week at much lower levels. The continued tightness of benzene and recent advances by producers are expected to hold a fairly firm market for aniline in spite of the seasonal slowness of the demand.

Benzidine—Slowness in demand has left prices on both the base and sulfate in a rather weak position. No change of price has been announced but it is believed that the quoted levels may be reduced somewhat on firm business. Benzidine base is quoted at \$1.35@\$1.40 per pound and sulfate at \$1.10@\$1.15 per pound.

Beta-naphthol—A few odd offers of beta are heard in the market at the former level of 88c@90c per pound but there are few stocks of importance to be had for delivery before late August. Contracts covering the balance of the year are possible in some quarters at prices slightly below the spot figure but producers continue to report themselves well sold up with the naphthalene shortage seriously affecting production.

Chlorobenzene—The market for this material remains firm in producers' hands with demand slightly

slower than it has been for the past few weeks. Stocks on the spot are fair but not large and are quoted at 18c@20c per pound with some concessions for shipment from works.

Dimethylaniline—Producers continue unable to quote spot or nearby delivery on dimethylaniline. Spot supplies in second hands are scattering and a nominal price is given as \$1.30@\$1.50 per pound according to holders. Offers from Japan of resale material at \$1.15 per pound c. i. f. New York have failed to attract widespread attention as buyers are afraid of the condition of material and are unwilling to purchase except after inspection of material in this country which the Japanese holders are generally unable to permit.

Diphenylamine—Nominal prices are heard around 85c@90c with little demand.

Para-nitroaniline—Quotations remain on the same basis as last week with spot offers heard around \$1.30 per pound. However it is believed that firm business can be done at decided reductions under the quoted prices.

Para-phenylenediamine—A weak demand is reported with prices quoted on the former basis of \$2.55@\$2.60 per pound. The greater part of the business of the week has been done at prices decidedly lower than those quoted. Producers are holding for higher prices.

MERGER OF WOOD PRESERVING COS.

The Protexol Corporation, 34 Barclay St., New York, has recently purchased the property, assets and franchises of the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co., including patents, trade-marks and copyrights, and will continue the business under the name of Protexol Corporation, successors to Carbolineum W. P. Co. The officers of the new corporation are substantially the same as those of the Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. Ernest F. Hartman, the president, has been president of the Carbolineum W. P. Co. since its organization. John N. Schlude, secretary and treasurer of the Carbolineum W. P. Co. since its organization is now treasurer of the Protexol Corporation. The secretary of the new corporation is Ross M. Whitbeck who previously had been connected with the Carbolineum W. P. Co. as its sales manager. The laboratory and chemical department is in charge of Edw. F. Paddock, who has been chemical engineer of the Carbolineum W. P. Co. for eleven years. The Export Department is in charge of Fred Jaeger who has been export manager for the Carbolineum Company since 1915. The Protexol Corporation has erected an extensive coal tar products plant at Kenilworth, N. J., where a complete line of coal tar products is manufactured.

JAPAN'S PROPOSED DYE TARIFF

Efforts have been made during the past eight months to pass a tariff measure to protect the infant dye industry of Japan, but it has failed to get through the Diet. It is expected that the next session of that body will pass it. The effect on the American trade in dyes with Japan will hardly be immediate, if the measure is passed, since the capacity of the dye-making plants there is only about one-tenth of the total consumption of artificial colors. The addition of 35 per cent to the cost of such dyes as must be imported will be an added burden on the dye consumers, but it is hoped by the backers of the measure that it will be of material assistance in building up for Japan a self-contained industry. If the proponents of the bill are correct in their view, the passage of this measure will ultimately result in killing the import trade in dyes.

SAFETY COMMITTEE ON DYES

The American Dyes Institute which is now located at 130 West 42nd street, New York, has appointed a Committee on Sanitation and Safety, comprised of Victor L. King and Moses Crossley of the Calco Chemical Co., Geo. B. Bradshaw of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and Albert G. Peterkin of The Barrett Company. The committee held a meeting in Philadelphia and considered a plan which had been outlined by Dr. Francis D. Patterson, Chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene and Engineering of the Department of Labor and Industry of the State of Pennsylvania, and a member of the committee which was organized at Washington on the general subject of Standardization. Dr. Patterson had been invited to attend the conference. The committee as originally designated by the Washington authorities, was termed Committee on Standardization of Nitro and Amido Compounds, but the Institute broadened the scope of the work of the proposed committee by calling it one on Sanitation and Safety. The committee will have another meeting in the near future, at which time it is expected there will be submitted a tentative plan or code which can be discussed.

NEW DYESTUFF PLANT AT NITRO

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Nitro, W. Va., July 26.—Buildings formerly used by the Government as a solvent recovery plant have been purchased by the Southern Dyestuffs Corporation, recently organized. The company will make acid colors, direct colors and azo dyes. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000 and is owned by New York and New Jersey interests. About 400 men will be employed. In the six buildings bought, which were part of a smokeless powder plant, and new structures to be built, the new company will have about 150,000 square feet of floor space. The company will be able to secure some of the chemicals required from plants already in operation at Nitro, such as sulphuric acid. Other materials required will be caustic soda, and H acid. The general manager and chief chemist of the company is C. L. Masters. Robert Rogers is the works engineer.

The American Dyes Institute has appointed a committee on the nomenclature, spelling and pronunciation of chemical products as applied to the dyestuff industry. Under the authority conferred upon him the President, R. C. Jeffcott, appointed as members of that committee, J. Warren Kinsman of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Dr. D. W. Jayne of The Barrett Company, J. R. M. Klotz of Newport Chemical Works Inc., Dr. J. M. Matthews of the Grasselli Chemical Co. and L. H. Cone of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., the committee being given power to select its own chairman.

The secretariat of the Belgian Reparations Commission at Brussels announces that deliveries of German dyes made in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Versailles during the month of April amounted to 36,326 kilos. This brings the total deliveries of German dyes through the end of April to 340,296 kilos.

The Fremont Dye Works, Los Angeles, Cal., has filed notice of organization to operate a plant at 1037-39 West First street. Joseph Jacobs, 1449 Oak street, heads the company.

The dyestuff and chemical trades have been notified by the Crescent Hosiery Co., Scotland Neck, and Wilson, N. C., that the mills and offices of the company have been moved to Waynesville, N. C.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallow, Greases, Page 198; Naval Stores, Page 196

LOW PRICES FAIL TO TEMPT BUYERS

Transportation Situation Prevents Improvement in Oil Market—Quotations Lower on No. 3 Castor Oil, China Wood, Coconut, Cod Liver, Lagos Palm, Crude Peanut and Spot Soya Bean Oils

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Olive, foots, 1c lb.
Rosin, 25c bbl.

Declined

Castor, No. 3, 3/4c lb.
China Wood, Spot, 3/4c lb.
China Wood, Coast, 1c lb.
Coconut Cochin, 1c lb.
Coconut, Manila, 3/4c lb.
Coconut, Edible, 1c lb.
Cod Liver, 5c bbl.

Copra, Coast, 3/4c lb.
Linseed, Nov.-April, 10c gal.
Palm Lagoons, 3/4c lb.
Peanut, Crude, Mills, 1c lb.
Peanut, Crude, Coast, 3/4c lb.
Red Oil, 3/4c lb.
Soya Bean, Spot, bbls., 3/4c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.27	\$1.15
Degras, Amer., bbls. ....	.06 1/2	.06 1/2	.07	.05 1/2
Lard, No. 1.	1.25	1.25	1.40	1.25
Menhaden, crd* ....	.60	.60	.75	1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.	2.00	2.00	2.25	1.95
Red Oil, distilled ....	.14 1/4	.15	.18 1/2	.17
Stearic Acid, T. P. ....	.28	.28	.28	.20
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls. ....	.15	.15	.17 1/2	.20
Cottonseed, crude, tanks* ....	.10	.10	.16	.21 1/2
Linseed, cars	1.50	1.50	1.63	2.12
Olive, denatured	2.05	2.05	3.05	2.25
Peanut, refined ....	.20	.20	.22	.28 1/2
Soya Bean, bbls. ....	.14 1/2	.15	.17	.20 1/2
Average F. O. B. Mills	0.818	0.819	0.891	0.856

The oil market during the past week has continued dull with little change noted in the general attitude. Buyers are still unwilling to enter the market for more than immediate requirements in spite of the lower prices at which goods are offered. The rail situation has not been such as to favor improvement in the market and partly on this account speculative buying has shown little activity. Expressions of confidence in better prices within the next thirty to sixty days are heard quite generally through the trade.

No greater certainty has developed in the linseed oil situation with variation between crushers still pronounced, and buying interest very low. November-April oil is lower in some cases. Lower prices are heard on No. 3 Castor, China wood, coconut, cod liver, Lagos palm, crude peanut and spot soya bean oils. Benin and Niger palm oils continue practically unobtainable. Olive foots are higher.

The animal and fish oils show no quotable changes from the positions last week.

The strength of the London naval stores market has been reflected in further advances both on the spot and at producing centers.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Prices asked for November-April oil have been reduced by some crushers and the present quotations on that position are \$1.25@\$1.35 per gallon in carlots. The other positions are quoted as follows: July, \$1.50@\$1.60 per gallon, August-September, \$1.40 @\$1.50 per gallon and October, \$1.35@\$1.45 per gallon. Rumors of sales in the November forward position as low as \$1.15 per gallon could not be confirmed. Offers from England for prompt shipment as low as \$1.15 per gallon have been heard during the week. London spot

oil is higher at 77 shillings per quintal with Antwerp quoting 393 francs per 100 kilos.

The flaxseed markets have been very dull during the period with prices barely steady. Buenos Aires seed is lower than last week at \$2.46 1/2@\$2.48 1/2 per bushel. Duluth cash seed is quoted at \$3.48 1/2 per bushel and Winnipeg, at \$3.62@\$3.64 per bushel according to position.

Castor Oil—A reduction on commercial castor oil brings the price asked down to 17 1/2c@18c per pound for No. 3 oil. Water white continues fairly firm at 18 1/2c @19c per pound in barrels with cases at a correspondingly higher figure.

China Wood Oil—Spot barrels are offered at 18c @18 1/2c per pound, a reduction of 1/2c per pound below last week. Barrels on the coast are to be had as low as 15 3/4c@16c per pound as against 17c@17 1/2c per pound heard last week. Arrivals have been good at Coast points and it is possible that further concessions may be made to attract buyers.

Coconut Oil—Offers of Cochin oil are heard at prices considerably below the nominal quotations recently heard. Barrels are offered as low as 16 1/2c@17c per pound on the spot and tanks are heard around 15 1/2c @16c per pound. Manila oil is also lower with coast tanks quoted as low as 12 1/2c@13c per pound. Edible oil in barrels on the spot is heard at 17 1/2c@18c per pound. Ceylon oil is fairly steady at the previously quoted level of 15c@15 1/2c per pound in barrels. Copra is lower at 7c@7 1/2c per pound Coast.

Cottonseed Oil—Crude cottonseed is offered by crushers at mills as low as 10c@10 1/2c per pound in tanks for prompt shipment. Prime summer yellow is quoted at 12c@13 1/2c per pound in barrels according to position on the Produce Exchange market with trading very limited among speculators and no interest of importance from consumers.

Olive Oil—Denatured oil continues firm at \$3.05@\$3.15 per gallon on the current scarcity. Foots have been advanced and are now quoted at 16 1/2c@17c per pound. Edible oil is heard at \$3.60@\$3.90 per gallon according to origin and quality.

Palm Oil—Lagos oil is much freer at 10 1/2c@11c per pound with supplies good and demand limited. Benin and Niger oils are not offered in the market for the time being and several large orders for these types have gone without takers during the week. In the meantime factors in the market are unwilling to name prices pending the arrival of stocks from primary points.

Palm Kernel Oil—Domestic oil is lower at 17c@18c per pound with imported oil quoted at the same nominal value as last week, 16c@16 1/2c per pound. Offerings of both oils are freer but are far from easy.

Peanut Oil—Refined peanut on the spot in barrels is quoted at 20c@21c per pound without change. Crude on the Coast is lower with 12c@12 1/2c per pound asked for tanks. Domestic producers are asking lower prices with 13c@13 1/2c per pound quoted for crude peanut in tanks f. o. b. mills. Demand is light and prices are subject to some shading.

Rapeseed Oil—Refined oil in barrels on the spot is heard at \$1.45@\$1.50 per gallon. Blown is held at \$1.65

@\$1.70 per gallon. Crude rapeseed on the Coast in sellers' tanks is quoted at 14½c@14¾c per pound.

Sesame Oil—Domestic sesame oil continues scarce with such stocks as are available largely in the hands of one crusher who is holding for \$2.50 per gallon in small lots. Imported oil is not offered in the market.

Soya Bean Oil—Coast positions are holding on a steady if not firm basis at the recently prevailing prices. Spot oil on the coast in tank cars is heard at 10½c@10½c per pound with shipment slightly stronger at 10½c@11c per pound. Spot crude in barrels is offered slightly lower at 14½c@15c per pound. Edible oil is in good supply at 16c@17c per pound on the spot. Demand generally has been very slow and without interest from consumers except for immediate requirements.

Animal Oils

Degras—American degras has been rumored during the week as low as 5¾c per pound and it is probable that such a price would be necessary to attract buyers. However no confirmation could be obtained from factors in the market who continue to hold for 6½c@6¾c per pound without bid. English degras is quoted at 7c@7½c per pound but is finding little demand.

Red Oil—Distilled and saponified red oils have been reduced to 14¾c@15c per pound but continue weak in spite of the decline.

Fish Oils

Cod Liver Oil—The new catch of cod liver oil is coming in at lower figures and is said to be of the highest quality. Norwegian oil is held at \$70.00@\$72.00 per barrel and Newfoundland at \$65.00@\$70.00 per barrel. Newfoundland cod oil continues steady at \$1.15 per gallon with limited demand.

Menhaden Oil—Offers of crude have been heard as low as 60c per gallon at mills but even this concession is failing to attract any strong demand. Holders are at variance on the price according as they have storage space or not. Some stocks are being held even higher than 70c per gallon.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Further advances on the strong demand from Europe have been made on rosin. The average increase is about 25c per barrel. Domestic consumers are showing somewhat better interest which is probably to be accounted for by the high prices of most of the soap oils and the growing demand for linseed oil substitutes made from China wood oil and rosin.

Rosin Oil—An advance during the week brings the prices for rosin oils to 70½c per gallon for first run and 73½c per gallon for second run oil.

Turpentine—An advance has been recorded in all principal markets during the week. Savannah prices have risen to a basis of \$1.54 per gallon for pure gum spirits. New York quotations are up to \$1.68 per gallon and London quotes higher at 88 shillings per quintal.

MARKET FOR OIL-MILL MACHINERY

India, being one of the world's largest producers of oil-bearing seeds, offers a good market for American-made oil-mill machinery, particularly small machines to take the place of the small bullock-operated machines now in use, writes Consul L. G. Dawson, Madras, India. The Presidency of Madras alone has an estimated yield of 797,450 tons of seeds and nuts. There is also a good market for machines for shelling peanuts.

ANALYZING OILS AND FATS FOR SWIFT & CO.

Fertilizer work represents one of the three main divisions of our analytical laboratory, says Dr. W. D. Richardson, chief chemist for Swift & Co., Chicago, in the company's publication called "The Buzzer." Describing the work, he continues: At all stages of manufacture analyses are made so that finished goods may run close to the guarantee. Another branch of our analytical laboratory does the same work for our oil and fat products, such as lard, tallow, oleomargarine, cottonseed oil, lard compound and other products.

In another branch the work relates to analysis of soap, soap products and glycerin. All raw materials, such as the oils and fats entering into soap manufacture, the alkalies, such as caustic soda and soda ash, borax, etc., the perfumes used for toilet soaps, are all subjected to chemical analysis. Furthermore the soap is analyzed at various stages, including its finished form. All soaps manufactured by our competitors are also analyzed periodically in order that we may keep abreast of the times and know what they are doing.

One of the most important parts of our analytical work is in connection with the curing of meats. Not only are the raw materials of curing analyzed, but the meats themselves at various stages of cure are examined for salt, saltpetre, sugar, etc., so that we may know that the cure is progressing properly. In making these analyses samples are taken from various parts of the piece of ham or bacon, from the outside to the inside, and the degree of saltiness of the various layers determined separately.

Our Miscellaneous Department analyzes all engineering supplies and materials of construction, as well as the coal and water used in power plants and the general water supplies for our principal manufacturing operations. This work includes the analysis of paints, oils, and varnishes, all the Portland cement which goes into our buildings, and the iron and steel, brass and babbitt which enters into the construction of our refrigerator cars.

In addition to our main analytical laboratory in Chicago, where we handle analyses not only for this plant but for numerous small plants within moderate distances and where we train all our chemists for outside laboratories, we maintain sixteen other branch laboratories at packing plants, fertilizer factories, soap works, and refineries in the United States.

With the increasing competition of industrial plants, industrial processes, and business generally, it has become necessary for nearly all the larger industries to maintain research laboratories whose work is the investigation of recently developed processes and the discovery of new ones and of new and better uses for products and by-products, so that chemical laboratories which in the first instance had for their function only the making of analyses, have had to add research chemists and equipment for these special investigations.

As a part of our own-laboratory we maintain a research department, at present only partially developed, organized separately and apart from the analytical department. From time to time as problems arise we have a varying number of men working on special problems connected with fertilizer work, oils and fats, soap, oleomargarine, lard, lard compound, cottonseed oil, etc., etc.

The development of a modern research laboratory complete in its equipment and personnel is one of the developments which lies before this business. Nothing in my opinion would add more greatly to its power for future development particularly in the by-products branches, than this.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 188-190

PRICES WEAKEN UNDER PRESSURE

Ergot Easier On Lower Shipment Figures—Balsam Peru Down Again—Cloves Drop on Weakness—Declines in Celery, Mustards and Cardamom Seeds

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	No Advances	Declined
Alkanet Root, 25c lb.			Guarana, 5c lb.
Balsam Peru, 18c lb.			Hemp Seed, March, 1/2c lb.
Bayberry Bark, 3c lb.			Mustard Seed, Barley Bran, 1/2c lb.
Cascara Sagrada, 1/2c lb.			Calif. Brown, 1/2c lb.
Cardamom Seed, Bich., 20c lb.			Eng. Yellow, 1/2c lb.
Cassia, Saigon, 1c lb.			Danish Wel., 1/2c lb.
China Mats., 1/2c lb.			Pepper, Black, Sing., 1/2c lb.
Celery Seed, 1c lb.			White Sing., 1c lb.
Cloves, Zanzib., 1c lb.			Rhubarb Root, H. D., 5c lb.
Amboynas, 1c lb.			Seneca Root, 10c lb.
Catnip, 2c lb.			Simaruba Bark, 3c lb.
Ergot, Spanish, 50c lb.			Sage, Dalmat., 1c lb.
Gamboge, 10c lb.			Sunflower Seed, S. A., 1/2c lb.
Ginger, Afr., 1/2c lb.			Turpentine, Artificial, 1c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$5.5	\$5.5	\$6.0	\$4.45
Buchu Leaves, Short	3.65	3.65	3.75	2.00
Cantharides, Russian	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Coccus Indicus	.23	.23	.25	.60
Ergot, Spanish	5.50	6.00	6.50	3.50
Insect Powder, pure	.80	.80	.85	.55
Ipêcac, Cartagena	3.25	3.25	3.25	2.75
Nux Vomica	.14	.14	.14	.075
Opium, gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	6.50
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.75	.80	.90	1.75
Tragacanth No. 1 ribbon	4.60	4.60	4.75	3.75
Wild Cherry Bark, thin net	.10	.10	.10	.15
Average	2.55	2.65	2.67	2.18

A continued downward movement has characterized crude drug prices during the week, many products still selling off under pressure of new offerings from primary markets. The widespread recessions of last week which took toll impartially from both domestic and imported botanicals have concentrated their efforts this week in driving down the foreign items while American drugs show less weakness. Practically all price revisions have been downward, the spirit of the market and attitude of buyers being adverse to any recoveries worth noting.

Offerings for shipment have induced lower spot prices for the small stocks of ergot here. Balsam Peru is under pressure and again lower. Cloves are weak and demand very light. Cassias are off as are peppers and African ginger. Among the seeds, prices have shown losses especially in the cases of the mustards, bleached cardamoms and celery. Seneca is lower on the spot with country shippers apparently willing to make concessions for shipment. Alkanet is cheaper. Dalmatian sage is lower. High dried rhubarb holds easy with shipment prices well below spot figures. Simaruba, cascara sagrada and bayberry barks are easier.

Crude Drugs

Balm Gilead Buds—Prices are still easy with holders willing to do \$1.15 a pound for dry buds on the spot.

Ergot—For shipment, Spanish dealers are naming \$2.50 up to \$3.50 a pound for new crop ergot. Even at the lower figure, American importers are not apparently willing to load up for future needs. Spot holdings are cheaper with some goods available at \$5.50

a pound although several sellers continue to ask \$6.00 for their supply. Buyers here are holding off in the belief that Spain will have to reduce ideas as to price, particularly with the likelihood that Russia will open up soon.

Guarana—Better supplies of guarana are available at lower prices here. Sellers now quote 85c@90c a pound.

Nux Vomica—Spot buttons hold still at 13 1/2c up to 14 1/2c a pound as to seller. With shipments awaiting transportation from Calcutta at this time, lower prices may be seen. Powdered as to quality runs from 20c up to 22c.

Turpentine—Artificial turpentine is slightly lower and held at 18c@19c a pound on the spot. Genuine Venice is named at \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound.

Balsams

Peru Balsam is gradually sliding down the price scale. Better offers with demand at a minimum are effective in easing the price. For spot goods, \$4.75 a pound is now openly quoted. Tolu is easy with supplies quite heavy and demand light. The price, \$1.00 a pound, remains without change. Canada and Oregon fir balsams are still in light supply at \$16.00 and \$1.80 @\$2.00 per gallon respectively.

Barks

Bayberry—The bark is in better supply here and cheaper. Spot holdings are named at 27c@28c a pound with the tendency downward.

Buckthorn—Spot buckthorn shows an increase in the quantity available while demand has remained quiet. The price is easy at 40c a pound for spot.

Cascara Sagrada—Although most houses name 16 1/2c a pound for spot or near-by bark, 1919 peel, in carlots, it is possible to do 16c here. A very fair demand as compared with the general run of the market, is reported for cascara.

Elm—Selected elm is still held at 75c a pound here for ten pound bundles. Supplies are small. Grinding bark is held at 50c.

Sassafras—Prices are easy on good offerings from the country. Ordinary bark is easy at 28c while selected is held at 45c a pound.

Simaruba—Recent importations are offered cheaper, the spot price having moved down slightly to 40c.

Berries

As a whole prices are steady and unchanged. Cubes are in fair routine demand with large stocks of ordinary berries available at \$1.30 a pound. XX are held firmly at \$1.50. Powder is quoted at \$1.35. Coccus Indicus can be had at 23c a pound on the spot. Junipers are still easy and in light demand at 5c a pound. Prickly ash are held at 12c.

Flowers

Arnica—The market has steadied during the past week as sellers have been unwilling to further shade prices to get business. Sales of spot flowers are being made now very close to the first hand cost. However, there are large stocks on hand here as a result of recent heavy arrivals. The spot price holds at 22c a pound.

Chamomiles—Demand is light for all grades. Prices are easy although they show no real recession. Hun-

garian type are held at 38c, the genuine at 48c and the German at 40c a pound. Roman are easy at 16c.

Elder—Under pressure but no lower this week. Offerings are still large and demand not active. The spot price is still 70c a pound.

Insect—Pure powdered flowers are available at 80c a pound and possibly less on a large lot.

Saffron—American is scarce at 80c@85c a pound. Spanish is easier and in light demand at \$14.25 for one pound tins.

Gums

Arabic amber sorts are in good supply at 14½c a pound. Curacao aloes is named at 10c but 9½c can still be done on spot. Gamboge is lower at \$1.40@\$1.50 a pound. Asafetida is steady at \$3.25 for whole. Olibanum siftings are 15c. White ribbons tragacanth are bringing \$4.60@\$4.65 a pound.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—The general outlook is not promising. Either all the new crop has been cleaned out of Cape Town or else the gatherers and government are holding up the balance by refusing to quote American importers. The spot market is practically nominal, small holdings of short leaf still being available at \$3.65 up to \$4.00 as to seller. No long leaf is to be had here except perhaps one or two jobbing lots.

Catnip—Supplies are considerably larger and prices lower at 12c.

Sage—Larger offerings of Dalmatian sage are being made at 17c a pound which shows a lower price. Spanish is steady at 10c and Greek at 12½.

Roots

Aconite—Holders are now openly naming 55c a pound for spot aconite root, U.S.P. The tendency appears to be to ease off gradually.

Alkanet—Prices have dropped sharply and are probably due for further drops. Spot root is now held at \$1.25@\$1.35 a pound.

Blood—The spot market still holds at 26c up to 28c a pound as to seller in spite of the fact that country shippers are asking around 30c for their goods.

Doggrass—Cut Bermuda is held at 29c@30c. Genuine doggrass is quite firm at 85c a pound on the spot.

Jalap—Offerings on the spot in various hands run all the way from 45c a pound up to 60c for U.S.P. root as to test and seller. The spot market is more or less inclined to easiness.

Licorice—Selected is in small supply at 33c@35c a pound for bundles. Common bales are held at 14c for whole while powdered is quoted at 18c.

Rhubarb—High dried root is held at 75c a pound spot. For shipment, 40c is about the current price. Powdered on spot is 90c.

Senega—On cheaper country offers, \$1.20 a pound for shipment, the spot price has declined further and now stands at \$1.40.

Valerian—The Belgian root is steady but in heavy supply at 20c@22c a pound for spot goods.

Seeds

Anise—Spot star is quoted at 35c a pound while for July shipment from China, 22c is named. Spanish holds at 18c.

Cardamom—As to grade bleached seed now ranges from \$1.40 up to \$2.20 a pound, showing cheaper figures this week.

Celery—Spot seed is now available at 24c a pound which is under the price ruling last week. Demand is confined to routine seasonable requirements.

Mustards—The general movement has been down. California brown is lower at 15c for spot. Brown Bari is down to 16c, English yellow to 12½c and Danish yellow to 11½c. Dutch yellow can be had at 11c on spot.

Spices

Cassia—Saigon cassias are lower, now ranging from 30c@31c a pound for spot goods. Chinese mats are down to 12½c.

Cloves—The tendency still holds toward lower levels. A further loss this week has brought the spot price of Zanzibar cloves to 31c. Amboynas are lower at 45c a pound.

HIGHER PRICES FOR CARTONS

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company has made the following announcement regarding higher prices for boxes and cartons:

"Due to the increased cost of packages as well as the labor involved in filling, we have found it necessary to advance our prices for containers, becoming operative August 2. As an illustration, we cite below the new prices for some of the standard packages, but for more detailed information we refer you to the August issue of our monthly Blue List which will show full revision of container prices. 5 lb. boxes and cartons, 4c per lb. over bulk prices; 1 lb. boxes and cartons, 7c per lb. over bulk prices; ¼ lb. boxes and cartons, 20c per lb. over bulk prices."

Among recent seizures of opium at San Francisco was a consignment valued at \$50,000 reported by Captain N. Kanetaka of the Japanese liner Shinyo Maru, who sent word to Collector J. O. Davis that there was a shipment of narcotics on his vessel. Another seizure of opium valued at \$40,000 was made on the steamer Nile. After the vessel had been carefully searched several times by United States Customs Inspector E. E. Enlow, and a squad of assistants, the cover of a water tank on the hurricane deck was removed and eight boxes were found submerged, each containing fifty five-tael tins of opium.

The yield of Spanish ergot of rye in 1919 was exceptionally large, amounting to 87 metric tons as compared with only 6 tons in 1918, and 30 tons in 1917. Nevertheless, stocks are very small due to large exports to Great Britain and the United States. Prices are consequently very high, and to-day ergot is being sold as high as 65 pesetas (present exchange value of peseta about \$0.16½) per kilo, or about \$4.75 per pound f. o. b. Vigo.

Gladiolus bulbs, imported by J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., are held to have been properly assessed for duty under paragraph 210 of the tariff act at the rate of 50 cents per thousand, in a decision handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers. Claims of the importers for free entry as flowering bulbs imported exclusively for propagating purposes are denied by the Board.

There has been very little change in the Vera Cruz price for vanilla. Commission merchants continue to quote for whole vanilla \$3.25 to \$3.50 U. S. currency, per pound, and cuts at \$2.25 per pound. The quarantine is holding back shipments from the interior, but it is thought the quarantine will be lifted by the end of July, and in a short time business will be back to normal.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 192

SUMMER DULLNESS PERVADES MARKET

Prices Gradually Settling In Absence of Buying Demand—Messina Essences Easier—Spearmint and Peppermint Await New Crop Prices—Neroli Up

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Oil	Neroli, variable	Advanced			
		Oil Petit Grain, S. A.	25c lb.	Oil Peppermint, Jap.	10c lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	5c lb.			Oil Spearmint, 50c lb.	
Oil Cubeb, 25c lb.					
Oil Lemon, 10c lb.				Amyl Salicylate, 50c lb.	
Oil Orange, Sicilian, 50c lb.				Musk Ketone, 50c lb.	
				Mask Xylene, 25c lb.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last	Last	Last
		Week	Month	Year
Oil Bergamot	\$5.25	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$5.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.75	.50	.92	.46
Cloves	3.00	3.05	3.20	2.35
Oil Lavender Flowers	9.50	9.50	10.00	7.25
Oil Lemon	1.40	1.50	1.60	1.15
Oil Peppermint, Natural	6.75	6.75	7.00	6.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.50
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.70	.70	.70	.45
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Methyl Salicylate	.89	.80	.80	.80
Vanillin	.95	.85	.95	.65
Average	4.07	4.09	4.18	3.61

The market is well under the influence of summer dullness and leading essential oil houses here are not looking for business to show any pronounced increase of activity before the first of September. Prices continue to move downward on the whole but not with the rapidity which was noted last week. Here and there, the hardening of prices following a month or so of declines, bespeaks a slightly firmer market. Although the market may seem to be a trifle more stable, demand continues routine and without improvement.

Although most changes have been declines, a few items have stiffened up this week not so much on the demand as the lack of supplies. The Messina essences are easier both here and in Sicily. Spot lemon is cheaper. Citronella has eased off on larger offerings. Oil of cubeb is lower. New offerings of neroli are sharply higher. Oil of spearmint has declined. Peppermint is easy with the Japanese oil lower. South American petit grain is scarce and higher. Lavender, lemongrass, eucalyptus and clove oils continue easy. Musk ketone and xylene are down.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—The same prices are still ruling on oil of anise this week. The demand from leading consuming interests is paying more attention to the shipment material around 70c a pound c. i. f. New York than it is to spot prices and stocks. Spot goods are in demand only in the most limited lots in response to small immediate needs, buyers not being inclined to pay \$1.00 or \$1.10 a pound in the face of the present weak market. The stationary position of silver tends to steady the market for both anise and cassia oils.

Oil Bergamot—Sicilian ideas as to prices for oil of bergamot still show a wide variation from those held in New York. Speculators in primary markets apparently believe that all they have to do is to raise the price and American buyers will pay it. Importers here certainly are not causing any stampede in their rush to meet a c. i. f. figure above \$7.00. Spot oil con-

tinues to show the same steadiness although here and there fair sized odd lots are reported sold out at figures well under the market. Original package goods are quoted from \$6.25 up to \$7.00 a pound on the spot although it is still possible to buy bergamot without trouble at \$6.00.

Oil Camphor—The oil has not apparently shared in the weakness of gum camphor for prices hold steady around 60c a pound for spot. Recent heavy imports are reported to have gone directly into manufacturing channels. It is likely that 55c could be done on a good sized firm order. Sassafrassy by-product oil is held at 14c.

Oil Caraway—No recovery from the weak position has been noted in oil of caraway and none is likely with the present light demand and cheap price of the raw material. Dutch caraway seed is openly quoted at 8c a pound and this is probably higher than the figures ruling for inside large lot business. Spot oil is still held at \$3.75 a pound in 25 pound lots, smaller quantities bringing \$4.00 and up. These figures compare with prices a year ago of 25c for Dutch seed and \$6.75 for oil.

Oil Bois de Rose—Offerings for shipment from primary markets name 395 francs per kilo c. i. f. New York. Spot prices are unchanged and named from \$10.00 up to \$11.50 a pound. The shipment price is equivalent to \$15.00 laid down.

Oil Cassia—Prices for spot goods remain unaltered although demand is confined to the same routine quantities. Technical oil, 75-80 per cent cinnamic aldehyde, is quoted at \$1.75 up to \$1.85 a pound spot as to quantity and seller. Lead free oil is held at \$1.90@\$2.00 and U.S.P. redistilled at \$2.40@\$2.50 a pound. Shipment is reported about the same, \$1.25 a pound c. i. f. New York still ruling.

Oil Cedar Leaf—There is little demand except for small lots. Spot stocks are quite large and prices are being shaded by holders in keen selling competition. Spot goods are still quoted at \$1.65 a pound as the best figure while some houses are asking \$1.75.

Oil Cedar Wood—Spot supplies are small and firmly held. Trading here is understood to have established a price of 65c a pound for two and three drum lots. There is a steady demand, although routine, which finds several factors here without supplies. Smaller than drum lots are quoted at 67c@\$68c.

Oil Citronella—Citronella has remained quiet during the past week with demand rather small. The softness which developed a few weeks ago continues as larger offerings of recent import become available. Prices are lower, drums being generally offered by sellers at 78c which figure it is understood can be shaded to 75c in most quarters without difficulty. Java oil is quiet without change at \$1.30@\$1.35 a pound for spot.

Oil Cloves—The oil is easier owing to lack of demand and to the weaker position of the raw material. Spot stocks in cans are openly quoted at \$3.00 a pound although it is believed that this might be shaded for a quantity. Bottles are bringing \$3.10 and up as to quantity. To-day the oil is \$3.00 with a 34c price for cloves as compared with \$2.75 a year ago with 38c spice figure. The tendency is distinctly downward at present.

Oil Cubes—In some quarters lower prices are ruling for oil of cubeb. Supplies of ordinary berries for distillation are quite large and although prices are no lower, offerings are freer. Spot oil is now named at \$7.75 as opposed to \$8.00 a pound last week.

Oil Eucalyptus—There is very little demand for eucalyptus at this time while large holdings are still in the hands of dealers here. If prices are being shaded to move stocks, it is not generally known for quotations have apparently shown no change during the past three or four weeks. Holders here are naming 65c a pound up to 70c for U.S.P. material. Expectation of a renewal of demand with fall business is logical owing to the scarcity which existed for so long a time and the fact that most consumers are thought to be low on eucalyptus.

Oil Geranium—Prices are unchanged and the market quiet with demand routine. Bourbon oil is held at \$8.00@\$8.50 a pound and African at \$9.00@\$9.50.

Oil Juniper Berries—Demand is practically nil and prices are soft. Holders name \$4.00 a pound but would likely take less for a quantity order.

Oil Lavender—New imports are being offered at cheaper prices in the face of a light demand. It is possible to buy oil, U.S.P., as low as \$8.00 a pound spot although most holders are asking \$8.50, \$9.00 and even \$10.00 a pound. Spike is unchanged at \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound.

Oil Lemon—An easier market in Sicily has been reflected in lower prices here this week. Spot oil is now held down to \$1.40 a pound although some sellers are asking \$1.45 and \$1.50 as to brand. It is claimed that sales of spot goods at these prices entail a loss of 15c@20c a pound to dealers here. For shipment from Sicily, \$1.10 and \$1.15 a pound c. i. f. is quoted this week.

Oil Lemongrass—Spot lemongrass still holds at \$3.75 a pound although there is little or no demand at this figure owing to the much cheaper shipment price being an inducement for consumers to wait. Shipment is \$1.75 c. i. f.

Oil Neroli—Prices for neroli vary so widely that quotations mean nothing. As low as \$90 and \$100 a pound have been quoted for some grades. New offerings are now being quoted by a New York house at \$275 and \$300 a pound. Quality, that is, degree of adulteration, determines the price.

Oil Orange—Prices here are easier although supplies are still scarce. Demand has fallen off and some holders not only here but in Sicily are becoming uncertain. One or two cheap lots have been let out lately. Had demand been as heavy as anticipated this summer, the price would now be close to \$15 it is likely. Spot oil is named at \$8.75@\$9.00 for West Indian although \$8.50 might be done. Sicilian is quoted all the way from \$9.00 up to \$10.00 as to brand. Bitter is quiet at \$7.50 a pound.

Oil Peppermint—Prices are easy and lower but demand is still absent as consumers await advices as to where they will stand on new crop figures. Natural oil on the spot can be had at \$6.75@\$7.00 a pound while U.S.P. oil is held at \$7.50@\$8.00. Japanese mint oil is weak at \$1.90@\$2.00 a pound for spot with shipment held at \$1.60 c. i. f.

Oil Petit Grain—South American petit grain is higher and scarce. Stocks here are scarce with holders asking \$5.50 a pound.

Oil Spearmint—Prices for spearmint are lower this week owing to a similar situation as peppermint. Buy-

ers are awaiting new crop oil in the hopes of lower prices. Spot goods are held at present at \$11.00 a pound with some holders asking \$11.50.

Aromatic Chemicals

Amyl Salicylate—Lower quotations are reported here for amy1 salicylate, probably owing to the easier position of salicylic acid. American made is held at \$2.50@\$3.00 a pound.

Benzyl Benzoate—Benzyl benzoate is firm with spot stocks closely held. Prices are well maintained at \$3.75@\$4.25 a pound for domestic as to seller.

Citral—Prices range from \$8.00 up to \$9.00 a pound according to seller. The easier position of lemongrass is responsible for the lower prices.

Musk—Ketone is lower at \$45.00 a pound for spot goods. Xylene is also easier, \$11.50 a pound being inside here this week. For ambrette, \$90.00 can still be done although holders in some cases are asking \$95 and \$100 a pound.

OPPOSE ABOLISHING CUSTOMS COURT

The majority of New York importers are opposed to the movement started by the American Protective Tariff League, of which Wilbur F. Wakeman is secretary and treasurer, to abolish the United States Court of Customs Appeals. The "American Economist," published by the Tariff League, says the Federal Courts can do the work, but importers say that prior to the establishment of the Customs Court the average lapse of time between decisions by the Board of United States General Appraisers and decisions by the appellate courts was four years and eight months. The average time has now been reduced to from three to four months and in some instances a shorter period elapses.

"One of the immediate effects of this reduction in the time that appeals are pending," Assistant Attorney General Hanson, in charge of customs litigation, states in his annual report to the Department of Justice, "has been a great reduction in customs litigation. In order to preserve their rights, parties appeal from decisions by the board and keep such appeals alive until test appeals are decided. Consequently the cutting down of the time that test cases are pending has reduced the number of appeals."

MARSEILLES ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES (Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, July 12.—The quotations on essential oils per kilo are as follows: Petit grain, 200 francs; patchouli, 500 francs; vetivert, 320 francs; geranium, 225 to 280 francs; rosewood, 270 francs; clove oil, 60 francs; vervain, 120 francs; linaloe, 200 francs; ylang ylang, 230 to 300 francs.

In lots of 100 kilos vanilla beans are 5,500 to 5,700 francs; tartaric acid, 2,200 francs; cream tartar, 1,250 to 1,350 francs; glycerin 480 to 580 francs.

The Mexican embargo on the exportation of sugar has been removed and the export duty has been increased to 20 centavos per kilo, or about 4½c per pound. On July 1, 1920, the export duty was increased from 5 to 10 centavos.

The Rigaud Perfume Co., 75 Barrow street, New York, is completing plans for the erection of a new seven-story factory, 50x50 feet, at the corner of Barrow and Bedford streets, to cost about \$150,000.

Four barrels of cologne spirits, valued at \$1,400, were stolen from the warehouse of Jacob Cohen, of No. 503 W. Moyamensing Avenue, Philadelphia, recently.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 200

LONDON DEALERS STILL MARKING TIME

**Linseed Oil and Turpentine Higher—Firmer Tone in Japanese Refined Camphor, Foenugreek Seed, Formaldehyde, Menthol and Silver Nitrate—Cream Tar-
tar and Ergot Lower**

(*Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, July 27.—The fine chemical and drug markets have a holiday tone. Business is greatly restricted. Linseed oil and turpentine are higher.

The market is firmer on Japanese refined camphor, foenugreek seed, formaldehyde, menthol, and silver nitrate.

There is an easier tone in aspirin, castor oil, cloves, cocaine, farina, and oxalic acid.

Prices are lower for cream tartar, ergot, phenacetin, platinum, and salol.

London, July 13 (By Mail).—The hoped for improvement in trade is not yet visible, and many prices are kept down through holders being anxious to realize on stocks, especially of bulky goods, to avoid present excessive dock and warehouse expenses.

Camphor—Japanese refined is a little firmer, sales having been made at 6s 7½d to 6s 9d per lb., while orders at 6s 6d have been refused.

Caraway seeds are lower, fair quality Dutch being 40s per cwt. on the spot.

Chloroform—Makers have advanced their prices, and now quote B. P. from Acetone 4s 2d per lb., from Methylated Alcohol 5s 1d, and from pure Ethyl Alcohol 9s per lb., being a rise of 2d, 5d, and 6d per lb., respectively. These prices are for 50 lb. at a time, with usual reductions for larger quantities.

Citric acid is very quiet, and may be had in quantity at 5s 2d per lb., on spot.

Cloves are easier, owing to the heavy stocks, with sales of fair Zanzibar at 1s 5d per lb.

Clove oil in sympathy with the spice, has declined to about 15s per lb.

Creosote Carbonate is lower, being offered on spot at about 30s per lb.

Formaldehyde shows a decline, 40 per cent in barrels being now about 340s per cwt.

Linseed oil—The market has been rather irregular, but on the whole easier. London spot price is about £73 per ton.

Menthol is lower, owing to small demand. Kobayashi/Suzuki is quoted at 28s, and Yazawa at 26s per lb.

Pepper is again lower, with sellers of Singapore at 6d per lb., while fair white Muntok is selling at 11½d.

Pimento is still quiet, and sales are reported at 4½d per lb.

Senega—In expectation of the new crop last year's can now be bought at 10s 6d per lb.

Shellac—The price closes firmer at 680s per cwt. for fair T. N. Orange, and the market is steady.

* **Silver Nitrate**—The metal having still an upward tendency, nitrate crystals continue very firm.

Star aniseed oil is quiet and lower, "Red Ship" brand on spot offering at 4s per lb.

	FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	\$4.866	\$3.73	
France (franc)	.193	.07	
Italy (lira)	.193	.053	
Germany (mark)	.238	.025	
Japan (yen)	.499	.514	
Spain (peseta)	.402	.157	
Holland (guilder)	.193	.83	
Belgium (franc)	.193	.173	
Switzerland (franc)	.268	.162	
Norway (crown)	.263	.214	
Sweden (crown)	.263	.161	
Denmark (crown)	.424	.389	
Argentina (peso)	.279	.217	
Brazil (milreis)	.789	.745	
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	1.083	1.060	
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.156	1.143	
(Tael—Peking, silver)	.515	.016	
Russia (ruble)			

Foreign Trade Notes

Imports at San Francisco, for the week ending July 10 included the following: On the steamer Sonoma, from Sydney and Pago Pago, 4,628 ingots of tin and 8,993 bags of copra; on the steamer Hakushika Maru, from Kobe, 7,700 cases of peanut oil, 125 barrels of cod oil, 194 cases of acid, 100 boxes of wax, 1,500 bags of soya bean cake, 62 packages of potash, 3,105 sacks of linseed cake and 473 barrels of caustic soda; on the steamer Anyo Maru, from Valparaiso, 124 sacks of tartar, 15,676 sacks of cottonseed cake and 100 bags of crude borate; on the steamer Alaska Maru, from Manila, Singapore and Yokohama, 100 packages of camphor, 200 cases of gum damar, 73 kegs of nutmegs, 1,025 cases of wood oil, 25 cases of menthol crystals; on the steamer Marama, from Papeete, 15 cases of vanilla, and 2,443 bags of copra, and on the steamer Waikawa, from Auckland, 410 casks of tallow, 379 cases of kauri gum and 890 sacks of copra.

The value of all export shipments from the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920 was \$8,111,000,000, the greatest value in the history of the country's foreign trade. This is an increase of \$879,000,000 over the exports of \$7,232,000,000 during the fiscal year 1919, according to official figures issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Department of Commerce. The imports of \$5,239,000,000 in the fiscal year ended with June exceeded by \$2,143,000,000 the imports of \$3,096,000,000 in the fiscal year 1919. Imports in June totaled \$553,000,000, an increase of \$122,000,000 over the May figures of \$431,000,000 and \$260,000,000 more than the imports of \$293,000,000 in June of last year.

Consul General W. H. Robertson cables from Buenos Aires that a new tariff law, which went into effect on July 7, provides for an increase of 20 per cent in all nominal valuations, the percentage of duty remaining the same.

OLIVE OIL PRICES AT MARSEILLES

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Marseilles, France, July 12.—There is little demand for olive oils. Prices are low, but an advance is probable in the near future. Quotations per 100 kilos are: Native oil, 950 to 1,000 francs; Spanish oil, 950 to 1,050 francs; and Tunis oil, 950 to 1,000 francs.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

33104.—A merchant in France desires to purchase or secure an agency for the sale of pharmaceutical and chemical products. Correspondence should be in French.

33127.—A company in England desires to secure an agency for the sale of heavy and fine chemicals, drugs, waxes, and oils. Quotations should be given f. o. b. New York or c. i. f. English port. Reference.

33141.—A chemist in Switzerland desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemical, pharmaceutical, chemical-technical, and related products; laboratory equipment, such as glass, porcelain, and instruments; and novelties. Reference.

33172.—The purchase is desired by a man in India of machinery used by druggists, such as that used for making tabloids, pills, pounding of herbs, roots, etc., tincture extracting, and automatic machinery for making various kinds of medicines. Payment, cash.

33180.—A merchant firm in India desires to purchase and secure an agency for large quantities of washing soda, drugs, dyes, and sunries. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Indian ports. Payment to be in pounds sterling, 60 days' sight draft. References.

33181.—A merchant in New Zealand desires to purchase and secure an agency for glass bottles for pharmaceutical requirements, and chemicals, such as sulphate of alumina and chloride of lime. Quotations should be given f. o. b. port of shipment. Payment will be made by cash against documents in New York. References.

33186.—A manufacturing company in the British West Indies desires to receive complete specifications and prices of machinery for a coconut-oil plant capable of handling 6,000 to 10,000 pounds of copra per day of 12 hours.

33213.—A firm of commercial representatives in Algeria desires to purchase copper sulphate, potassium sulphate, sulphate of ammonia, acid of arsenic, sodium arsenate, dried horn, tannin of alcohol, ether, metabolites of potassium and sodium, phosphate of ammonia, glycerin, and tartaric, citric, and phosphoric acids. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Algeria. Terms to be cash or open credit. Correspondence may be in English. References.

33214.—An inquirer in India desires to purchase cheap, portable if not stationary machinery for the manufacture of camphor from cinnamon camphora plants. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Indian port. Payment to be made through the American consulate or a firm in India. References.

SODA SCARCE IN MARSEILLES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, July 12.—Soda is scarce in Marseilles and the speculators have agreed to sell the stocks which they have been holding. Soda crystals are quoted at 55 francs; caustic remains at 140 francs; sulphate of soda is held at 50 to 55 francs. Chrome alum is selling at 680 francs; sulphate of magnesia at 80 francs.

JAPANESE SEEK QUININE SUPPLY BY BUILDING FACTORY IN JAVA

Planters Also Sell Cinchona Bark to Quinine Factory in Japan—Manufacturers In Europe May Be Cut Off From Supplies When Present Contracts with Java Planters Expire

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Batavia, Java, June 26.—The Cinchona Planters' Syndicate which is under contract to deliver bark to the Bandoeng Quinine Factory have been informed of the results of a new process invented by Mr. Van Leersum for extracting the alkaloids on the estates. Experiments were carried out on Malabar estate and the Bandoeng Factory has agreed to accept the alkaloids if the planters are willing to adopt the same process.

Rumor has it that the contract to supply the quinine factories in Europe will not be renewed by the cinchona planters after the present one has expired. It has further been reported that the Sadarehe estate disposes of bark to a quinine factory in Japan, which is represented in Java by Mr. Van Heusden, and that a Japanese factory is about to be erected in the neighborhood of Bandoeng, Java. It will only be reasonable then to suppose that this new factory will try to make contracts with some of the cinchona estates, with the result that the planters will have the benefit of this new competition in the manufacture of quinine.

As the planters might prefer to deliver the alkaloids, commonly called "crudum" (which are the alkaloids extracted from the bark by the new process by Mr. Van Leersum) it was feared by those interested in the factories that these would not be needed any longer. The industry, however, does not share that opinion, as in the first place not all the estates will deliver the crudum, and in the second place the quinine salts, in which form the quinine is used, would still have to be manufactured.

COMPETITION HURTS MEXICAN JALAP

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, July 10.—There are large stocks of jalap root in warehouse here, and New York orders are not holding up to previous business. It is suspected that Brazil shipments are the cause. The price has declined to 70 pesos per quintal, a bale of 100 pounds.

Some time ago the Mexican jalap root was taken to Brazil and experimented with. The climate there seems to be adapted to its growth, as shipments are being made, and it is said the root is better than the Mexican grown.

Upon the recommendation of the public health authorities of Spain a Royal Order, published April 17, 1920, prescribes conditions for the importation of the yolks of eggs destined for industrial use. This product will be dutiable under paragraph 242 of the Spanish customs tariff, as other chemical products not specified, at the rate of 15 pesetas per 100 kilos, gross weight, or \$1.31 per 100 pounds. The Royal Order provides that yolks of eggs imported for industrial purposes in powder, liquid, or paste shall be denatured by the addition of nitrobenzol and one-tenth of 1 per cent of petroleum.

The annual production of indigo in Manchuria approximates 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 pounds, of which about one-third is disposed of in the Mukden market, reports Consul General Albert W. Pontious. The best quality sold there in May at 26 cents per 1½ pounds, and the cheaper grades at 15 and 21 cents.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, 16-19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	—1.20	Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	—43	Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.75	liters
1 Liter	—244	American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O)	weighs 8.35 pounds	
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 kilogram	
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)	

Fine Chemicals

Acetaldehyde	.41	.43
Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	.60	.70
Acetylbenzidin	2.45	2.50
Aconitine, Sulph., 1/2-oz. vials	—	—
Adeps Lanae, See Lanolin		
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P., gal.	5.10	5.15
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof, gal.	5.25	5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P., gal.	6.50	7.00
Wood ref., 95 p.c., gal.	3.25	3.30
97 p.c.	3.35	3.40
Second Hands	3.25	3.75
Pure	4.40	4.50
Denatured, 180 proof	gal. 1.10	1.11
188 proof	gal. 1.12	1.13
Second Hands	gal. .95	.98
Alolin, U. S. P., powd.	lb. 1.00	1.05
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst., lb.	.65	.70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P., lb.	—	4.00
Bichromate, C. P., lb.	.95	1.00
Bromide, gran. bulk	lb. .90	.91
Carb. Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powder	lb. .25	.26
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb. .25	.26
Hypophosphite	lb. 1.85	1.90
Iodide	lb. —	4.65
Oxalate, Pure	lb. 1.05	1.06
Persulfate	lb. .95	1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb. .50	.60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb. .95	1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	4.75	5.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb. .17	.18
Needle powder	lb. .12	.13
Antipyrine, bulk	lb. 4.50	4.75
Apomorphine Hydrochlorid	oz. —	23.80
Argola, red	lb. .08	.10
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Arenous Iodide, U.S.P., lb.	—	4.85
Aspirin	lb. .85	.92
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	—	20.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	—	13.00
Barbital	oz. —	2.25
Bacium Carb. prec. pure	lb. .28	.29
Dioxide	lb. —	.25
Iodide	lb. —	5.15
Nitrate	lb. .12	1.51/2
Bay Rum	gal. —	3.60
Denatured Salicy. Acid, gal.	—	3.65
Denatured Quinine, gal.	—	3.85
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)		
Benzonaphthol	lb. 4.25	4.50

*Nominal

Berberine Hdchl.	lb. —	34.00
Acid Sulphate	lb. —	31.00
Neutral Sulph.	lb. —	35.00
Bismuth Metallic	lb. —	2.77
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb. —	5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb. —	3.10
Oxychloride	lb. —	3.30
Salicylate	lb. —	2.45
Sulbenzoate	lb. —	3.50
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb. —	3.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	lb. —	3.65
Subgalactate	lb. —	2.85
Subnitrate	lb. —	2.85
Subsalicylate	lb. —	3.00
Tannate	lb. —	3.00
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb. .09/2	.10
Crystals U.S.P., Kegs.	lb. .09/2	.10
Bromides. See Potass. Brom. etc.		
Bromine, purified	lb. —	.85
Bromoform	lb. —	3.25
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb. 1.60	1.65
Iodide	lb. —	4.30
Metal sticks	lb. 1.40	1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	lb. —	7.75
Second Hands	lb. —	8.50
Hydrobromide	lb. 8.00	8.25
Clorated, U.S.P.	lb. —	6.25
Phosphate	lb. 10.00	10.25
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb. 1.70	1.75
Hypophosphites	lb. .90	.92
Iodide	lb. —	4.00
Phosphate, Precip.	lb. .18	.19
Sulfocarbonate	lb. .70	.75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.	lb. —	1.40
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb. —	1.45
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb. —	1.475/2
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb. —	1.49
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	lb. 1.20	1.25
Crude, Chinese	lb. .75	.80
Monobromated, bulk	lb. 3.50	3.55
Caramel	gal. 1.30	1.35
Carmine, No. 40	lb. 5.70	5.80
Casein, C.P.	lb. —	—
Technical	lb. .15	.16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb. .18	.185/2
Cerium Oxalate	lb. .90	.92
Chalk, Precip., light	lb. .04/2	.05
Heavy	lb. .04	.04 1/2
Drop	lb. .03/2	.04
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.	lb. .05/2	.06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crys. tals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	lb. —	1.06
Chloroform, U.S.P.	lb. .40	.45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	oz. —	1.26
Sulfate	oz. .90	1.05
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz. —	.74
Sulfate	oz. —	.45
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	oz. —	10.50
Gran., Powd.	oz. —	10.75
Cocca Butter, bulk	lb. .42	.43
Fingers, cases	lb. .49	.50
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots	oz. —	11.40
Hydrobromide	oz. —	9.10
Nitrate	oz. —	10.20
Phosphate	oz. —	8.60
Sulfate	oz. —	9.10
Cod Liver Oil NewFd	bbls. 55.00	70.00
Norwegian	bbl. 70.00	72.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb. .30	.31
Corn Syrup	lb. .06	.06 1/2
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P. lb.	.52	.56
Powdered, 95 p.c.	lb. .52	.56
Croesote, U.S.P.	lb. .72	.75
Carbonate	lb. 3.00	3.25
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. .18	.21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.	lb. 2.80	3.00
Dover's Powder, Ethyl U.S.P.	lb. —	—
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea. —	2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P.	oz. —	30.00
15 gr. vials	ea. —	1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate		
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk	lb. —	.24
Washed, bulk	lb. —	.40
Nitrous, conc.	lb. —	1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	lb. —	.47
Anaesthesia, bulk	lb. —	.23
Iodide	lb. —	5.20
Ethyl Acetate, pure	gal. —	1.05
Iodide	lb. —	2.23
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	lb. 22/4	23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
Formaldehyde	lb. —	.40
Second Hands	lb. .50	.51
Gelatin, silver	lb. 2.00	2.25
Glycerin	lb. gr. drums, bbls. extra	.27 1/2
Cans	lb. .29	.30 1/2
Dynamite, drums incl.	lb. .26 1/2	4
Saponification, loose	lb. .19 1/2	26
Soap Lye, loose	lb. .18	.18 1/2
Guaifacol, liquid	lb. 6.00	6.50
Carbonate	lb. .60	—
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	— 3 1/2
Imported	gross	— 5 1/2
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb. 3.00	3.25
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	oz. —	26.50
Hydrochloride	oz. —	— 26
Sulfate	oz. —	— 26 50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles	gross 8.25	8.50
8-oz. bottles	gross 12.50	12.75
12-oz. bottles	gross 17.50	17.75
16-oz. bottles	gross 20.75	21.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb. 2.25	2.35
Ichthyol (as to brand)	lb. 1.50	4.25
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed	lb. —	4.85
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb. —	5.8
Crystals	lb. —	6.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	lb. —	1.42
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. lb.	lb. —	1.46
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb. —	1.35
Chloride, cryst. (ferric)	lb. .12	.13
Solution, U.S.P.	lb. .07	.14
Iodide	lb. —	3.9
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900.	lb. —	—
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb. —	1.04
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb. —	1.09
Metallic, Reduced	lb. —	1.10
Lanolin, hydrins, cans U.S.P. lb.	lb. .17	.20
Anhydrous, cans	lb. .25	.26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.	lb. —	3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	lb. .38	.40
Powdered	lb. .70	.72
Sticks	lb. .50	.52
Comp. Powder	lb. .21	.25
Lithium Carbonate	lb. —	1.5
Citrate	lb. —	2
Ucypodium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	lb. —	3.00
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls. lb.	lb. .18	—
Technical, bbls.	lb. .12	—
Glycerophosphate	lb. —	4.5
Hypophosphite	lb. —	1.7
Oxide, tins light	lb. —	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb. —	2.1
Salicylate	lb. —	—
Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech. 100 lbs.	lb. 3.50	3.75
U.S.P. 100 lbs.	lb. 4.00	4.50
Manganese Glyceroph.	lb. 3.00	3
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VII.	lb. 2.00	2 1/2
Iodide	lb. —	4
Peroxide	lb. .13	.15
Sulfate, crystals	lb. .20	.22
Menthol, Japanese	lb. 5.75	6.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ca. 88.00	90.00
Blisulfite	lb. —	1.16
Blue Mass	lb. —	.77
Powdered	lb. —	.79
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb. —	.75
50 p.c.	lb. —	1.64
Citrine Ointment	lb. —	.58
Calomel, Amer.	lb. —	1.58
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	lb. —	1.47
Powdered, Granular	lb. —	1.42
Iodide, Green	lb. —	3.71
Red	lb. —	3.85
Yellow	lb. —	3.74
Red Precipitate	lb. —	1.74
Powdered	lb. —	1.84
White Precipitate	lb. —	1.87
Powdered	lb. —	1.92
with chalk	lb. —	.77
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb. 7.50	8.00
Milk, powdered	lb. .15	.16
Mineral Oil, white	gal. 1.00	2.0
Morphine, Acet., 25oz.	oz. —	7.50
Hydrobromide	oz. —	7.80
Hydrochloride	oz. —	7.80
Sulfate	oz. —	7.80
Diacetyl, Alkaloid 10-oz.	oz. —	11.90
Diacetyl, Hydrol.	oz. —	10.85
Ethyl Hydrol.	oz. —	12.45
Oplum, cases, U.S.P.	lb. —	7.50
Granular	lb. —	8.30
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. —	8.40
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb. 1.50	1.55
Papain	lb. 3.00	3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	lb. 3.10	3.6
Parafomaldehyde	lb. —	1.50
Paris Green, kegs.	lb. .33	.35
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	lb. 3.00	3.50

*Nominal

CHARLES COOPER & CO.

Established 1837



WORKS AT NEWARK, N. J.
A FULL LINE OF TECHNICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

194 Worth Street
NEW YORK

Manufacturing Chemists

A partial list of our products are:

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS
CHEMICALLY PURE ACIDS AND AMMONIA
COLLODION AND LACQUERS
ETHER SULPHURIC FOR ANAESTHESIA
ETHYL CHLORIDE
NITRATE SILVER
SOLUBLE COTTON AND ITS SOLVENTS
SULPHITE SODA
SULPHUR FLOUR

*The NEXT TIME you are
in the Market for*
**Sodium
Cacodylate**

let us quote you our
imported French, de-
pendable, uniform
strength product

Fougera products guarantee a high
standard of excellence, and are backed
up by a reputation for reliability
maintained since 1849

Write today for our Chemical Price List

E. Fougera & Co., Inc.
90-92 Beekman St., New York



P-W-R

**Quinine Sulphate
and other
Quinine Salts**

**Bismuth Subnitrate
and other
Bismuth
Preparations**

Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co.

Manufacturing Chemists

New York PHILADELPHIA St. Louis



Acetanilide U.S.P.
Bismuth Subnitrate and
other Bismuth Salts
Codeine and its Salts
Diacetyl-Morphine
Iodoform

**The New York Quinine
and Chemical Works, Inc.**

Manufacturers of
STANDARD MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

135 William St., New York



Morphine and its Salts
Potassium Iodide
Quinine and its Salts
Strychnine and its
Salts
Thymol Iodide

Fine Chemicals, Acids, and Crude Drugs

• Nominal

Standard Products*Guaranteed U. S. P.*

Acethylparamidosalol
 Amidopyrine
 Antipyrine Salicylate
 Arecoline Hydrobromide
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide
 Oleoresin Malefern
 Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate
 Quinine { Dicarbonate
 Ethylcarbonate
 Rennet Powder
 Silver Salts { Colloidale
 Nucleinate
 Proteinate
 Sparteinsulphate
 Sulfothiol
 Sulphonemethane
 Sulphonethylmethane

CHEMICAL WORKS MADOERY, Ltd.*Manufacturing Pharmacists***BASLE** Est. 1902 **SWITZERLAND**

We solicit your inquiries and orders

NEW YORK OFFICE, 165 BROADWAY

Cable Address: Madoeryhem

**Rhodia
Chemical Company***Subsidiary of**Societe Chimique Des Usines Du Rhone
France*

Works at { New Brunswick, N. J., U. S. A.
 Saint Fons, France
 Roussillon, France
 La Plaine, Switzerland

Manufacturers of

RHODOL (Photographic Developer)	ANTIPYRINE U.S.P.
HYDROQUINONE	SACCHARINE U.S.P.
DIMETHYLSULPHATE	PYRAMIDON
CELLULOSE ACETATE	PIPERAZINE HYDRATE
RESORCINOL U.S.P. (Powdered and Crystal)	ETHYL CHLORIDE (Tubes and Cylinders)

We solicit your inquiries

Office and Warehouse

89 Fulton Street, New York

*Pharma-Chemical
Corporation*
 MANUFACTURERS OF
ACETAMIDOSALOL
 Chemically identical with
SALOPHEN

Spot Always in Quantities

Export Orders Solicited

WORKS AND LABORATORIES, BAYONNE, N. J.

General Offices

1564 to 1570 Woolworth Building

Telephone, Barclay 1634-1635

Citric Acid
**Dalmatian Insect
Flowers**
Salicylic Acid
 U. S. P.
Aspirin

Midland Trading Corp.

90 West Street, New York

*Manufacturers' Agents
Importers Exporters*

Cable Midtraco—Phones Rector 2057-8

Crude Drugs: Roots, Gums, Herbs, Flowers—Shellac

		GUMS					ROOTS	
Elm, grinding	lb. — — .50	Aloes, Barbados	lb. — — 1.00		Motherwort, Herb	lb. .16 — .17		
Select bds	lb. — — .75	Cape	lb. .12 — .13		Patchouli	lb. — — .75		
Hemlock	lb. .07 — .08	Curacao, cases	lb. .09 — .10		Pennyroyal	lb. .10 — .15		
Lemon Peel	lb. .10 — .10%	Socotrine, whole	lb. .70 — .75		Peppermint, American	lb. .26 — .30		
Mezereon	lb. .12 — .14	*Ammoniac, tears	lb. — — 2.00		Pichi	lb. .10 — .12		
Oak, red	lb. .08 — .09	Powdered	lb. — — —		Prince's Pine	lb. .18 — .23		
White	lb. .08 — .09	Aralic, firsts	lb. .30 — .33		Plantain	lb. .12 — .14		
Orange Peel, bitter	lb. .14 — .15	Seconds	lb. .28 — .30		Pulsatilla	lb. .150 — .175		
Ma'aga, Sweet	lb. .09 — .10	Sorts Amber	lb. .14 — .15		Queen of the Meadow	lb. .10 — .11		
Trieste, sweet	lb. .12 — .13	Powdered, U.S.P.	lb. .27 — .28		Rose, red	lb. .100 — .110		
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb. .22 — .24	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb. 3.25 — 3.30		Rosemary	lb. .10 — .11		
Northern	lb. .22 — .24	Powdered	lb. 4.25 — 4.50		Rue	lb. .35 — .40		
Pomegranate of Root	lb. .26 — .28	Benzoin, Siam	lb. .80 — 1.00		Sage, Dalmatian	lb. .17 — .18		
of Fruit	lb. .23 — .28	Sumatra	lb. .31 — .36		Greek	lb. .125 — .13		
Sassafras, ordinary	lb. .28 — .30	Camphor, ref. See fine chem. list			Spanish	lb. .10 — .10%		
Select	lb. .45 — .48	Catechu	lb. .12 — .15		Savory	lb. .18 — .19		
Simaruba	lb. — — .40	Chicle	lb. .85 — .90		Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb. .75 — .80		
Soap, whole	lb. .12 — .15	Damar	lb. .54 — .55		Half Leaf	lb. .30 — .35		
Cut	lb. .26 — .27	Euphorbium	lb. — — .50		Siftings	lb. .17 — .18		
Crushed	lb. .20 — .21	Powdered	lb. — — .50		Powdered	lb. .35 — .40		
Wahoo, of Root	lb. .75 — .80	Gall-anum	lb. — — 1.50		Tinnevelly	lb. .15 — .25		
of Tree	lb. .40 — .42	Gambier	lb. .12 — .13		Pods	lb. .10 — .11		
Willow, Black	lb. .06 — .07	Gamboge	lb. 1.40 — 1.50		Skullcap, Western	lb. .40 — .45		
White	lb. .16 — .17	Guaiac	lb. .70 — .70		Pepermint, American	lb. .20 — .22		
White Pine Rosed	lb. .07 — .08	Hemlock	lb. .53 — .55		Squaw Vine	lb. .20 — .22		
White Poplar	lb. .07 — .08	Kino	lb. — — .50		Stramonium	lb. .34 — .35		
Wild Cherry—		Mastic	lb. .65 — .70		Tansy	lb. — — .15		
Thin Green Rosed	lb. .19 — .20	Myrrh, Select	lb. .80 — .85		Thyme, Spanish	lb. .11 — .11%		
Thick Rosed	lb. .12 — .13	Sorts	lb. .70 — .75		French	lb. .13 — .14		
Thin Natural	lb. .10 — .11	Siftings	lb. — — —		Uva Ursi	lb. .07 — .08		
Thick Natural	lb. .07 — .08	Olibanum, siftings	lb. .15 — .16		Witch Hazel	lb. .08 — .10		
Witch Hazel	lb. .08 — .09	Tears	lb. .17 — .20		Wormwood imported	lb. .25 — .30		
BEANS		Opium, See fine chem. list						
Calabar	lb. .30 — .35	Sandarac	lb. .68 — .70					
Cassia Fistula	lb. .22 — .23	Senegal, picked	lb. .33 — .34					
Caster	lb. — — .06	Sorts	lb. .16 — .17					
St. Ignatius	lb. .38 — .40	Spruce	lb. — — 1.00					
St. John's Bread	lb. .06 — .07	Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l. Drugs						
Tonka, Angostura	lb. — — 1.75	Thus	lb. — — .20					
Para	lb. — — 1.50	Trigacanth, Aleppo first	lb. 4.60 — 4.65					
Surinam	lb. 1.00 — 1.10	Seconds	lb. 3.75 — 4.25					
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb. 4.50 — 5.00	Thirds	lb. 2.00 — 2.50					
Cuts	lb. 3.25 — 3.50	SHELLAC						
Bourbon	lb. 3.00 — 3.25	D. C.	lb. — — —					
South American	lb. 3.25 — 3.50	Diamond "I"	lb. — — —					
Tahiti, Yellow Label	lb. 2.15 — 2.25	Fine Orange	lb. 1.45 — 1.50					
Green Label	lb. 2.15 — 2.25	Second Orange	lb. — — —					
BERRIES		T. N.	lb. — — 1.25					
Cubeb, ordinary	lb. — — 1.30	Button	lb. — — —					
XX	lb. — — 1.50	Regular bleached	lb. — — 1.40					
Powdered	lb. — — 1.75	Bone, dry	lb. — — 1.45					
Fish	lb. .23 — .24	LEAVES AND HERBS						
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb. .45 — .50	*Aconite	lb. .60 — .70					
Juniper	lb. — — .05	Balmory	lb. .15 — .17					
Laurel	lb. .18 — .20	Bay, true	lb. — — —					
Poke	lb. .12 — .13	Belladonna	lb. .30 — .31					
Prickly Ash	lb. .16 — .18	Boneset, leaves and tops	lb. .12 — .13					
Saw Palmetto	lb. .20 — .22	Buchu, short	lb. 3.65 — 3.75					
Sloe	lb. .20 — .22	Long	lb. — — —					
FLOWERS		Cannabis, true, imported	lb. — — —					
Arnica	lb. .22 — .23	American	lb. — — .20					
Borage	lb. .50 — .52	U.S.P.	lb. — — .30					
Calendula Petals	lb. 1.95 — 2.00	Catnip	lb. .12 — .13					
Chamomile German	lb. .40 — .41	Chestnut	lb. .06 — .07					
Hungarian true	lb. .48 — .50	Chiretta	lb. .25 — .26					
Hungarian style	lb. .38 — .40	*Coca, Huanuco	lb. — — —					
Roman	lb. .16 — .17	Truxillo	lb. .60 — .70					
Spanish	lb. — — .45	Coltsfoot	lb. .12 — .13					
Clover Tops	lb. .11 — .12	Conium	lb. .29 — .31					
Dogwood	lb. .17 — .18	Corn Silk	lb. .11 — .12					
Elder	lb. .70 — .75	Damiana	lb. .14 — .15					
Insect, open whole	lb. — — .60	Deer Tongue	lb. .09 — .10					
Closed whole	lb. .80 — .85	Digitalis, Domestic	lb. .22 — .23					
Powder		Imported	lb. .30 — .32					
Flowers and stems, 50 p.c. lb.	— — .55	Eucalyptus	lb. .11 — .12					
100 p.c. Pure	lb. — — .90	Euphorbia, Pilularia	lb. .13 — .14					
Closed Flowers	lb. 1.05 —	Grindelia Robusta	lb. .12 — .13					
*Kouso	lb. — — .60	Hebanee, German	lb. — — —					
Lavender, ordinary	lb. .18 — .20	Henna	lb. .35 — .36					
Select	lb. .28 — .30	Horehound	lb. .15 — .16					
Linden, with leaves	lb. .30 — .31	Jaborandi	lb. .35 — .40					
Without Leaves	lb. .45 — .50	Laurel	lb. .05 — .06					
Malva, blue	lb. 1.05 — 1.10	Life Everlasting	lb. .06 — .10					
Black	lb. .50 — .60	Liverwort	lb. .21 — .25					
Mullein	lb. 1.30 — 1.40	*Loelia	lb. 1.25 — 1.30					
Orange	lb. 1.75 — 1.80	Matico	lb. .23 — .25					
Poppy, red	lb. .95 — 1.10	Marjoram, German	lb. .40 — .41					
Rosemary	lb. .60 — .65	French	lb. .25 — .26					
Saffron, American	lb. .80 — .85							
Valencia	lb. 14.25 — 14.50							
Tilia (see Linden)								
*Nominal								

*Nominal

HEINE & CO.

7 Platt St. NEW YORK U. S. A.



Perfumers' Raw Materials

Most highly concentrated oils and synthetics for all classes of perfumery, toilet waters, creams, powders, soaps, etc.

Requests
for Samples or
Information invited

BOWRING & CO.

17 Battery Place NEW YORK

Cable Address, "Bowring"

Codes used: Western Union, ABC 5th Edition Bentley's

Exporters and Importers

LICORICE
GUM COPAL
CHIRETTA HERB
COCHINEAL
ESSENTIAL OILS
COCOANUT OIL IN BARRELS
SENNA LEAVES
NUX VOMICA
BEE'S WAX
CASTOR BEANS

*Our facilities enable us to render prompt
and efficient service at minimum charges*

WE OFFER FOR PROMPT DELIVERY

MERCURIALS
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
ROCHELLE SALTS
CANTHARIDINE CRYST
RESIN JALAP
EUQUININE

MAY & BAKER, LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists and Exporters
BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND
Cable Address: BISMUTH, LONDON

IRISH MOSS

H. R. Lathrop & Co., Inc.

110-116 Beekman Street, New York

Sole Agents

Kitagumi Japan Wax

Pharmaceutical Products

**Alcaloides—Aniline Dyes
Thermometers**

Manufacture and Export

DR. MANN & CO., G. M. B. H.

MAINZ, GERMANY

Cables:—DOCTORMANNCO, Mainz.
Code A. B. C. 5th.

Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, Waxes and Seeds

Kava Kava	lb. .21	.22	Sabadilla	lb. .16	.17	Cloves, can	lb. 3.00	.319
Lady Slipper	lb. —	.19	Stramonium	lb. .25	.26	Bottles	lb. 3.10	.320
Licorice, "Russian, cut"	lb. .14	.15	Strophantus, Hiispidus	lb. 1.70	— 1.75	Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb. .90	.95
Spanish natural bales	lb. .33	.35	Kome	lb. 1.40	— 1.50	Coriander, U.S.P.	lb. 38.00	— 40.00
Selected	lb. .18	.19	Sunflower, domestic	lb. —	—	Croton	lb. 1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb. .18	.19	South American	lb. .074	.075	Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb. 7.75	— 8.00
Lovage, American	lb. .65	.70	Worm, American	lb. .26	.28	Cumin	lb. 8.00	— 8.50
Manaca	lb. .17	.20	Levant	lb. 1.25	— 1.50	Erigeron	lb. 6.75	— 7.00
Mandrake	lb. .20	.22				Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb. .65	— .70
Musk, Russian	lb. .14	.15				Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb. 2.50	— 2.75
Orris, Florentine bold	lb. .09	.09				Geranium, Rose, Algerian	lb. 9.00	— 9.50
Verona	lb. .25	.26				Bourbon (Reunion)	lb. 8.00	— 8.50
Parcera Brava	lb. .25	.26				Turkish	lb. 4.75	— 5.00
Pellitory	lb. .29	.31				Ginger	lb. 7.50	— 7.75
Pink true	lb. .30	.35				Gingergrass	lb. —	— 3.25
Pleurisy	lb. .15	.20				Hemlock	lb. .85	— .90
Poke	lb. .15	.16				Juniper Berries, rect.	lb. 4.00	— 4.25
Rhatany	lb. .09	.09				Wood	lb. —	— 1.50
Rhubarb						Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb. 9.00	— 10.00
High Dried	lb. .75	.80				Spike	lb. 2.75	— 3.00
Powdered	lb. .90	.92				Garden	lb. .75	— 1.25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb. .80	.85				Lemon, U.S.P.	lb. 1.40	— 1.50
American	lb. .35	.40				Lemongrass, Native	lb. 3.75	— 4.00
Mexican	lb. .38	.40				Limes, Expressed	lb. 7.25	— 7.75
Scammony Root	lb. .06	.07				Distilled	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
Senega, Northern	lb. 1.40	— 1.45				Linaloe	lb. 7.00	— 7.25
Scuthern	lb. —	—				Mace, distilled	lb. 1.45	— 1.50
Serpentaria	lb. .75	.80				Mustard, natural	lb. 25.00	— 26.00
Skunk Cabbage	lb. .20	.22				Artificial	lb. 5.00	— 5.25
Snake, Canada natural	lb. .45	.50				Neroli, Bigarade	lb. 100.00	— 275.00
Stripped	lb. —	.75				Petale	lb. 110.00	— 300.00
Spikenard	lb. .25	.27				Artificial	lb. 15.00	— 20.00
Squill, white	lb. .10	.12				Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb. .45	— 1.50
Still:ning	lb. .15	.16				Orange, bitter	lb. 7.50	— 8.00
Stone	lb. .12	.14				Sweet, West Indian	lb. 8.75	— 9.00
Turmeric Madras	lb. .09	.10				Italian	lb. 9.50	— 10.00
Aleppy	lb. .09	.16				Origanum, Imitation	lb. .35	— .45
China	lb. .07	.07				Orris Concrete	oz. 5.00	— 5.50
Unicorn, false (Helonias)	lb. .75	.76				Patchouli	lb. 27.50	— 30.00
True (Aletris)	lb. .90	.95				Pennyroyal, domestic	lb. 2.00	— 2.10
Valerian, Belgian	lb. .20	.22				French	lb. 1.90	— 2.00
"English"	lb. —	—				Peppermint, Natural, tinct.	lb. 6.75	— 7.00
"Japanese"	lb. —	—				Red distilled, U.S.P.	lb. 7.50	— 8.00
Yellow Dock	lb. .12	.13				Japanese	lb. 1.90	— 2.00
*Yellow Parilla	lb. —	.20				Petit Grain, So. America	lb. 5.50	— 5.75
						Pinus Sylvesteris	lb. 10.00	— 11.00
SEEDS						Pumilio	lb. 4.50	— 5.00
Anise, Levant	lb. —	—				Bulgarian	oz. 9.00	— 14.50
Star	lb. .35	.36				Artificial	oz. 2.75	— 3.25
Spanish	lb. .18	.18				Rosemary, Spanish	lb. 1.00	— 1.10
Anatto	lb. .05	.06				Sandalwood, East India	lb. 11.25	— 11.50
Canary, "Spanish"	lb. —	—				West Indian	lb. 6.00	— 6.25
Morocco	lb. .06	.06				Sassafras, natural	lb. 1.75	— 1.90
South American	lb. .05	.06				Artificial	lb. .70	— .75
Caraway, African	lb. .10	.10				Savin	lb. 5.00	— 5.25
Dutch	lb. .08	.08				Spearmint	lb. 11.00	— 11.50
Domestic	lb. —	—				Spruce	lb. .90	— .95
Cardamom, bleached	lb. 1.40	— 2.20				Tansy, Amer.	lb. 7.50	— 8.00
Celery	lb. .24	.25				White, French	lb. 1.85	— 2.15
Colchicum	lb. 1.45	— 1.50				Vetiver, Bourbon	lb. 12.00	— 14.00
Conium	lb. .35	.40				Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb. 5.50	— 6.00
Coriander, Bombay	lb. —	—				Genuine Gauthierla	lb. 9.50	— 10.50
Morocco, Unbleached	lb. .03	.03				Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb. .75	— .80
Bleached	lb. .07	.08				Wormseed Baltimore	lb. 9.25	— 9.30
Cumin, Levant	lb. —	—				Wormwood, Dom.	lb. 12.00	— 13.00
Morocco	lb. .08	.08				Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb. 14.00	— 16.00
Dill	lb. .07	.17				Manila	lb. 35.00	— 40.00
Fennel, French	lb. .11	.11				Artificial	lb. 10.00	— 20.00
German	lb. —	—				OLEORESINS		
Bomby	lb. .11	.11						
Larkspur	lb. .25	.26						
Lobelia	lb. .20	.20						
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb. .16	.17						
Bombay, Brown	lb. .14	.14						
California Brown	lb. .15	.16						
Chinese, Yellow	lb. .08	.08						
English, Yellow	lb. .12	.13						
Danish, Yellow	lb. .11	.12						
Parsley	lb. .28	.29						
Poppy, Dutch	lb. .31	.32						
Blue, Russian	lb. —	—						
Indian	lb. .24	.25						
White Indian	lb. .12	.13						
Quince	lb. 1.00	— 1.10						
Kape, English	lb. —	—						
Japanese small	lb. .104	.105						
Domestic	lb. .09	.10						

*Nominal

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb. 9.00	— 9.25	Capsicum	lb. —	— 8.50
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb. 9.50	— 9.75	Aspidium (Malefern)	lb. 6.00	— 6.25
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chems.			Bubeb	lb. 7.75	— 8.00
Sweet	lb. .70	— .75	Ginger	lb. 3.40	— 3.50
Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb. .45	— .50	Malefern	lb. 6.00	— 6.25
Amber, Crude	lb. 1.35	— 1.40	Mullein (so-called)	lb. 5.00	— 5.25
Rectified	lb. 1.55	— 1.65	*Orris, domestic	lb. —	— 20.00
Anise	lb. 1.00	— 1.10	Imported	lb. —	— 22.00
Bay	lb. 4.25	— 4.50	Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb. 7.50	— 8.00
Bergamot	lb. 6.25	— 6.75	Pepper, black	lb. —	— 7.00
Artificial	lb. 3.50	— 3.75			
Bois de Rose	lb. 10.00	— 11.50			
Cade	lb. 1.00	— 1.10			
Cajuput, Native	lb. .75	— .90			
U.S.P.	lb. 1.00	— 1.10			
Camphor, Sassafrassy	lb. .14	— .16			
Japanese, white	lb. .60	— .65			
Caraway, Rectified	lb. 3.75	— 4.00			
Cassia, Technical	lb. 1.75	— 1.85			
Lead, Free	lb. 1.90	— 2.00			
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb. 2.40	— 2.50			
Cedar, Leaf	lb. 1.65	— 1.75			
Cedar, Wood, Light	lb. .65	— .68			
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb. —	— 26.00			
Leaf	lb. 3.00	— 3.25			
Citronella, Ceylon	lb. .75	— .78			
Java	lb. 1.30	— 1.35			
Nominal					

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb. 6.25	— 6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb. 2.50	— 3.00
Imported	lb. 2.75	— 3.00
Anethol	lb. 2.50	— 3.00
Anisic Aldehyde	lb. 8.00	— 10.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb. 1.00	— 1.25
Free From Chlorine	lb. —	— 2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb. 2.00	— 2.50
Imported	lb. 2.00	— 2.25
Benzyl Alcohol	lb. 1.75	— 2.00
Imported	lb. 3.00	— 3.25

**OILS
ESSENTIAL
OILS
AND
Aromatic Chemicals
Manufacturers
Importers
Exporters**

Correspondence Solicited

**FRITZSCHE BROTHERS
Inc.**

NEW YORK

COMPAGNIE MORANA

**Raw Materials
FOR
Perfumers
AND
Soapmakers**

118 East 27th Street
New York

19 S. La Salle Street
Chicago

Cable Address: Moranaco, Newyork

ROCKHILL & VIETOR

Established 1884

22 CLIFF STREET NEW YORK

Essential Oils

Miscellaneous Chemicals

SANDALWOOD, E. I., U.S.P.

ROSE (Otto Rose), Bagaroff Brand

ROSE (Otto Rose), French, B. F.

ORANGE OIL, Sweet Italian & West Indian

LEMON MUSTARD, Artificial

Sole Agents in United States and Canada
for Bertrand Freres, Grasse Fr., and N. V.
Chemische Fabriek, Naarden, Holland

All Codes. Cable Address, Rockhill Newyork

VAN DYK & CO.

Inc. 1904

Manufacturers of

Perfumery Raw Material

Also the following Industrial Chemicals

Benzaldehyde

Benzyl Acetate

Benzyl Benzoate

Benzyl Alcohol

Cinnamic Aldehyde

*We solicit
your inquiries*

4-6 PLATT STREET NEW YORK

Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate	lb. 3.75	— 4.25
Imported	lb. —	6.50
Benzyl Chloride, pure	lb. —	.50
Borneol	lb. —	3.50
Bromostyrol	lb. 8.50	— 9.00
Cinnamic Acid	lb. 5.50	— 6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	lb. 50.00	— 40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	lb. —	5.50
Citral	lb. 8.00	— 9.00
Citronellol	lb. —	16.00
Imported	lb. 24.00	— 30.00
Coumarin	lb. 6.50	— 7.90
Ethyl Benzoate	lb. —	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	lb. 7.00	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	lb. 1.15	— 1.20
Eugenol	lb. 6.00	— 6.50
Geraniol, Standard	lb. 3.50	— 4.00
Imported	lb. —	6.00
Geranyl Acetate	lb. 7.00	— 8.00
Heliotropin	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Indol, C. P.	oz. —	15.00
Imported	oz. —	20.00
Iso-Eugenol	lb. 9.50	— 10.00
Imported	lb. 15.00	— 16.00
Linalool	lb. 10.00	— 12.00
Linalyl Acetate	lb. 16.00	— 18.00
Linalyl Benzoate	lb. —	18.00
Menthol	lb. 5.75	— 6.00
Methyl Anthranilate	lb. 10.50	— 11.00
Imported	lb. 13.00	— 14.00
Methyl Cinnamate	lb. 10.00	— 12.00
Methyl Paracresol	lb. —	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	lb. 75	— 80
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	lb. —	18
Musk Ambrette	lb. 90.00	— 100.00
Musk Ketone	lb. —	45.00
Musk Xylene	lb. 11.50	— 11.75
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb. 40.00	— 45.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb. 30.00	— 40.00
Rhodinol	lb. 24.00	— 26.00
Safrol	lb. 81	— 90
Terpineol, C. P.	lb. 1.50	— 2.00
Imported	lb. 2.00	— 2.50
Thymol	lb. 12.00	— 12.50
Vanillin	oz. .90	— 95
Violet, artificial (ionone)	lb. —	15.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS		
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls...100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
56 p.c., bbls...100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.75
90 p.c., bbls., Com'l. 100 lbs.	11.50	— 12.50
86 p.c., bbls., pure...100 lbs.	12.25	— 13.75
Glacial bbls. & cbs...100 lbs.	14.00	— 16.00
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.bbls.	.46	— .48
Pure, 40 p.c.	lb. .80	— .90
Musk Xylene	lb. 11.50	— 11.75
Phenylacetaldehyde	lb. 40.00	— 45.00
Phenylacetic Acid	lb. 5.00	— 5.50
Phenylethylalcohol	lb. 30.00	— 40.00
Rhodinol	lb. 24.00	— 26.00
Safrol	lb. 81	— 90
Terpineol, C. P.	lb. 1.50	— 2.00
Imported	lb. 2.00	— 2.50
Thymol	lb. 12.00	— 12.50
Vanillin	oz. .90	— 95
Violet, artificial (ionone)	lb. —	15.00
Copperas	100 lbs.	— 3.00
Ferric Chloride, crys.	lb. .09	— .11½
Liquid, 10 deg.	lb. .07	— .07½
Fluorine Chloride, crys.	lb. .06	— .06½
Flake White	lb. .16½	— .17½
Fluorspar, Powdered	ton 30.00	— 35.00
Acid Grade	ton —	—
Fuller's Earth	ton 17.00	— 20.00
Fusel Oil, crude	gal. 4.00	— 4.16
Refined	gal. 4.25	— 4.50
Lead Acetate, white cryst.	lb. .16	— .16½
Broken Cakes	lb. 15½	— 16
Granulated	lb. 15½	— 16
Arsenite, powdered	lb. .22	— .25
Paste	lb. .11	— .13
Nitrate	lb. —	— 15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb. 11.50	— 15½
Red, American	lb. 12½	— 15½
Sulfate, basic	lb. .10	— 10½
White, Basic Carb. Amer.	lb. .10½	— 15½
dry	lb. .15½	— 17
In Oil, 100 lbs. or over.	lb. .15½	— 17
Lithopone	lb. .08½	— .08½
Lime, hydrate	lb. —	—
Acetate	100 lbs.	3.50 — 3.55
Sulfur solution	gal. .17	— 22
Magnesite	ton 65.00	— 68.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb. .03½	— .04
Magnesium Sulfate	lb. .03½	— .03½
Chloride, fused	ton 70.00	— 75.00
Manganese Chloride	lb. .20	— .21
Sulfate	lb. .20	— .22
Sulphate	lb. .20	— .22
Nickel oxide	lb. .40	— .45
Salts, single	lb. .15	— .16
double	lb. .14	— .15
Nitre Cake	ton 7.00	— 7.50
Orange Mineral	lb. .15½	— .16½
Paris Green	lb. .35	— .45
Phosphorus red	lb. —	— .50
Yellow	lb. .60	— .65
Oxychloride	lb. .42½	— .45
Sesquicarbonate	bbi. 1.50	— 1.60
Plaster of Paris	bbi. 1.75	— 2.00
True Dental	lb. .30	— .33
Potash Caustic 88-92	lb. .30	— .37
Imported 90%	lb. —	— 37
Sticks, U.S.P.	lb. .88	— .93
Nominal	lb. —	—
Tin Straits	cwt. —	—
Banca	cwt. —	—
American, pure	cwt. —	—
99 p.c. pure	cwt. —	—
Copper Prime Lake	cwt. 19.00	— 19.25
Electrolytic	cwt. —	— 19.00
Casting	cwt. 18.12½	— 18.25
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.	cwt. —	— 8.50
Open Mkt. Price	cwt. —	— 9.20
Zinc (Selter) Shipment	cwt. —	— 8.00
Prompt	cwt. —	— 7.90
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese	cwt. 7.50	— 7.75
Aluminum 98-99% Virgin	cwt. 32.00	— 33.00
98-99% Remelted	cwt. 30.50	— 31.50
Remelted No. 12	cwt. 29.00	— 30.00
Powdered	cwt. —	— 42.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.	cwt. 42.00	— 43.00
Nickel Ingots	cwt. —	— 1.75
Shot	cwt. —	— 43.00
Electrolytic	cwt. —	— 45.00

Metals

R.W. GREEFF & CO.

Incorporated

78 Front Street
Cor. Old Slip NEW YORK CITY

Exporters and Importers
Manufacturers' Agents

Formaldehyde 40% Vol. U.S.P.

Manufactured by
Melville-Corbett Company, St. Marys, Pa.

Oxalic Acid Crystals—Formic Acid 85/90%

Manufactured by
Fabriek Van Chemische Producten, Vondelingenplaat,
Holland

Quinine Salts and
Quinine Minor Alkaloids and Salts

Manufactured by
N. V. Nederlandsche Kininefabriek, Maarssen, Holland

Phenolphthalein and Phthalic Anhydride

Manufactured by
The Youngstown Chemical Company, Youngstown, Ohio

Cable Address: Fergcotrav, Newyork. All Codes used

European Representative: R. W. GREEFF & CO.
London and Manchester, England

W

WARNER'S

Acetic Anhydride 85%

Boiling Point 135°

(Free of other high boiling Anhydrides—)
(Also Phosphorus, Chlorine and Sulphur free)

The Recognized Standard for the
manufacture of high grade
Pharmaceuticals

The Warner Chemical Company

Manufacturers

52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York

Telephone Murray Hill 262

PLANTS

Carteret, N. J.
South Charleston, W. Va.

W



Nitrite of Soda 96/98%

Norwegian

Nitrate of Ammonia 99/8%

Norwegian

Spot and To Arrive

GARRIGUES
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS CORP.

54 Wall Street, New York City

SAN FRANCISCO
3 Pine Street

CHICAGO
10 So. LaSalle St.



IMPORTED
PURE ENGLISH
BLACK
OXIDE OF IRON

Of exceptional color and strength

Write for sample and quotation

KATZENBACH & BULLOCK CO.

440 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

Boston Trenton Philadelphia Akron
Chicago Montreal Seattle San Francisco

Cable Address: KABOCK NEWYORK All codes

Coal-tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors—Naval Stores

Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)	
Cadmium	lb. 1.40
Cobalt	lb. 2.50 — 3.00
Mercury	flask 88.00 — 90.00
Platinum, pure	oz. 80.00 — 90.00
Iridium	oz. — 300.00
Palladium	oz. 75.00 — 85.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	
Wolframite, Chinese	6.50 — 7.00
Bolivian	8.50 — 9.50
Scheelite, Amer.	— 15.00
Japanese	— 7.00
Silver	oz. — 1.00

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate	100 lbs. 5.75 — 6.00
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.	— 8.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw, ton	— 48.00
Cyanamide	unit 4.00 — 4.50
*Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works	— 7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs. 3.85 — 3.95
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	— 7.75 — 8.00
Phosphate Rock—	
Florida pebble, 68 p.c., ton	— 6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c., ton	11.00 — 11.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c., unit	2.40 — 2.50

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)	
Spirits Turpentine in bbls. gal.	— 1.68
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, 1-bbls.	— 1.65
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	— 1.62
Pitch, prime	bbl. 10.50 — 14.00
Rosins, B	D. — 12.75
E	— 16.50
F	— 16.65
G	— 16.90
H	— 16.90
I	— 17.00
K	— 17.10
M	— 17.15
N	— 17.25
WG	— 17.25
WW	— 17.35
Rosin Oil, first run	gal. — 70%
Second run	gal. — 73%
Tar, kln-burnt	bbls. 14.00 — 15.00
Retort	bbl. 15.00 — 16.00

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES	
Anthracene	80-85 p.c. lb. .75 — 1.00
Benzene, C. P.	gal. .35 — 40%
(50 p.c.)	gal. .33 — 38%
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c., dark, gal.	1.10 — 1.20
Straw	97.9 p.c. gal. 1.20 — 1.30
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb. .18 — .21
Cresote oil	gal. .20 — .30
Dip. oil	gal. .37% — .40
*Naphthalene, balls	lb. —
*Flake	lb. .18 — .20
Phenol	lb. .12 — 1.9%
Export	lb. .15% — 1.9%
Pitch, various grades	ton 14.00 — 18.00
Solvent naphtha	— 35%
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal. .57% — .61%
50 p.c.	gal. .75 — .80
Toluene, pure	gal. .35 — 40%
Xylene	gal. .35 — .45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb. 2.05 — 2.30
Technical	lb. 1.55 — 2.00
Acid B	lb. — 2.25
Acid Broenner's	lb. 1.75 — 1.80
Acid Chloroacetic	lb. 1.75 — 1.80
Acid Cleves	lb. 1.90 — 2.00
Acid F (delta acid)	lb. 3.80 — 3.75
Acid Gamma	lb. — 6.00
*Acid H	lb. 2.25 — 2.50
Acid Laurent's	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Acid Metanilic	lb. — 1.70
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude..	lb. — .85
Refined	lb. 1.10 — 1.15
Acid Nevile & Wether's	lb. 2.00 — 2.10
Acid Phthalic	lb. .50 — .55
Anhydride	lb. .50 — .65
Acid Picramic	lb. 1.00 — 1.05
Acid Picric	lb. .25 — .50
Acid Sulfanilic, crude	lb. .35 — .37
Acid Tobias	lb. 2.25 — 2.35

Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P.	gal. 5.10 — 5.15
Second Hands, U.S.P.	gal. 6.50 — 7.00
Wood ref. 95 p.c.	gal. 3.25 — 3.30
97 p.c.	gal. 3.35 — 3.40
Pure	gal. 4.40 — 4.50
*Denatured, 180 proof	gal. .93 — .94
189 proof	gal. .95 — .98
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb. 1.50 — 2.00
Aminoacbenzene	lb. 1.15 — 1.20
p-Aminophenol	lb. 2.85 — 2.90
Hydrochloride	lb. 2.60 — 2.75
o-Aminophenol	lb. 3.00 — 3.50
Aniline Oli, (drums extra)	lb. .38 — .36
Aniline for red.	lb. .60 — .65
Aniline Salt	lb. .40 — .42
Anthraquinone Sub.	lb. — 3.50
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Bayer's Salt	lb. 1.05 — 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb. .65 — .75
Benzidine Base	lb. 1.35 — 1.40
Benzidine Sulfate	lb. 1.10 — 1.15
Benzoyl chloride	lb. 1.55 — 1.60
Benzylchloride, 96-97	lb. .26 — .30
Bromobenzene	lb. .80 — .90
Buazol	lb. 1.00 — 1.25
Chlorobenzene	lb. .18 — .20
Chlorhydrin	lb. 2.00 — 2.10
Diaminophenol	lb. — 6.50
Dianisidine	lb. 9.00 — 10.00
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb. .15 — .20
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb. .10 — .15
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb. .07% — .08
Dichloroaniline	lb. 1.75 — 1.80
Diethylaniline	lb. 1.30 — 1.50
Dimethylariline	lb. .90 — 1.00
Dimethylsulphate	lb. .35 — .38
Dinitrophenol	lb. .40 — .50
*Dinitrobenzene	lb. .35 — .38
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb. .30 — .32
Dinitrophenol	lb. .45 — .50
Dinitrophenol	lb. .42 — .45
Diphenylamine	lb. .85 — .90
Ethyl Bromide	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Ethyl Chloride	lb. .90 — 1.00
"G" Salt	lb. 1.50 — 2.00
Hydrazobenzene	lb. — 4.50
Michler's Ketone	lb. — 2.00
Monochlorobenzene	lb. .18 — .20
*Monophenylamine	lb. 2.00 — 2.40
a-Naphthol, crude	lb. 1.15 — 1.20
Refined	lb. 1.45 — 1.50
*b-Naphthol, distilled	lb. .88 — .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb. .55 — .60
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb. 2.25 — 2.50
Sublimed	lb. 1.05 — 1.10
*m-Nitroaniline	lb. 1.30 — 1.40
p-Nitroaniline	lb. .85 — .90
Nitrobenzene	lb. .14 — .15
Nitrochlorobenzene	lb. .40 — .45
Nitronaphthalene	lb. .30 — .35
o-Nitrophenol	lb. .75 — .80
p-Nitrophenol	lb. .80 — .85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb. 3.50 — 3.65
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb. 2.99 — 3.00
p-Nitrotoluene	lb. — 1.50
Nitrophenol-s, Mixed	lb. .16 — .18
o-Nitrophenol	lb. .25 — .30
p-Phenylenediamine	lb. 2.55 — 2.65
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb. 1.15 — 1.25
Phosphene	lb. 2.50 — 2.75
pithalate, Arhydride	lb. .50 — .60
"R" Salt	lb. .90 — .99
Resorcinol, Technical	lb. 3.75 — 5.00
Sodium Metanilate	lb. — 1.50
Sodium Naphthionate	lb. .75 — .80
Sodium Picromate	lb. 1.15 — 1.25
Schaeffer's Salt	lb. .75 — .80
Toluidine, Sulfonamide	lb. 2.75 — 2.90
Tolidin	lb. — 1.75
Sulfate	lb. — 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb. .55 — .60
o-Tolidine	lb. .35 — .40
p-Tolidine	lb. 2.00 — 2.25
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb. — 1.00
XYldine	lb. .45 — .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:	
Black	lb. 1.15 — 1.20
Blue	lb. 1.00 — 1.15
Brilliant	lb. 1.45 — 1.50
Erythrosine	lb. 3.50 — 4.00
Past Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb. 12.00 — 14.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb. — 3.00
Indigoine, conc.	lb. 3.00 — 3.50
Indigoine, paste	lb. 1.50 — 1.60
Naphthol Green	lb. — 1.20
Naphthylamine Red	lb. 6.75 — 7.50
Orange, R. G.	lb. 2.00 — 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb. .80 — 1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb. 15.00 — 25.00
Ponceau	lb. — 1.25
Scarlet 2R	lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Fartrazine, Dom.	lb. 1.50 — 2.50
Uranine	lb. 10.00 — 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
DIRECT COLORS:	
Black	lb. 1.00 — 1.15
Sky Blue, cone	lb. — 4.75
Sky Blue 5BX	lb. — 2.50
Bliss 2B	lb. .70 — 1.00
Brown R	lb. — 1.80
Brown G	lb. 1.70 — 2.00
Bordeaux	lb. 1.75 — 2.50
Fas: Black	lb. — 7.50
Fast Pink	lb. — 5.00
Fast Red	lb. 3.50 — 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb. 1.50 — 2.50
Yellow	lb. 2.00 — 4.95
Violet con't	lb. 2.20 — 2.50
Benzopurpurine, 10 B.	lb. 3.50 — 4.00
Benzopurpurine, 4 B.	lb. 1.40 — 1.80
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb. 2.25 — 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type	lb. .90 — 1.00
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb. 5.00 — 5.25
Geranine	lb. 8.75 — 9.25
Oxamine Violet	lb. 7.00 — 8.00
OIL COLORS:	
Black	lb. .70 — 1.00
Blue	lb. 1.65 — 2.00
Orange	lb. 1.40 — 1.50
Red III	lb. 1.65 — 2.00
Scarlet	lb. 1.75 — 2.00
Yellow	lb. 1.70 — 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb. — .90
SULPHUR COLORS:	
Black	lb. .20 — .30
Blue	lb. .70 — 1.35
Brown	lb. .35 — .45
Green	lb. 1.00 — 2.00
Yellow	lb. .90 — 1.00
CHROME COLORS:	
Allizarin Blue, bright	lb. 7.75 — 9.25
Allizarin, medium	lb. 6.25 — 7.50
Allizarin Brown, conc.	lb. — 2.50
Allizarin Cyanine	lb. 10.00 — 12.00
Allizarin Orange	lb. — 1.90
Allizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste	lb. 1.10 — 1.25
Allizarin Yellow G.	lb. — 1.00
Allizarin Yellow R.	lb. — 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb. 1.25 — 1.35
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb. 2.20 — 2.50
Chrome Blue	lb. 2.50 — 2.75
Chrome Brown	lb. 1.25 — 1.50
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb. 1.50 — 1.70
Chrome Red	lb. — 2.00
Gallocyanine	lb. 3.25 — 4.00
BASIC COLORS:	
Auramine O	lb. 2.50 — 3.25
Auramine OO	lb. 4.15 — 4.25
Bismarck Brown R.	lb. 1.20 — 1.30
Bismarck Brown R.	lb. 1.20 — 1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
Chrysoidine R	lb. .75 — 1.00
Chrysoidine Y	lb. .75 — .85
Crystal Violet	lb. 5.00 — 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb. 8.00 — 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb. .85 — .95
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb. 5.50 — 6.00
Fuchsin Base	lb. 4.50 — 5.50
Magenta Dom.	lb. 4.25 — 4.75
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb. 4.50 — 5.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb. 3.50 — 3.60
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb. 2.75 — 3.75
Medicinal	lb. — 8.00
Methyl Violet, 3B.	lb. 3.50 — 3.75
Methyl Violet, 6B.	lb. 4.50 — 5.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb. — .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb. — .70
Phosphine G, Domestic	lb. 7.00 — 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't.	lb. 40.00 — 45.00
Stranarine	lb. 3.50 — 5.00
Victoria Blue B.	lb. — 7.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb. — 8.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb. — 8.50
Victoria Green	lb. 6.00 — 7.00
Victoria Red	lb. 7.00 — 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb. 7.00 — 8.00

Amidine Green B. N. T.

(New Type)

A new and improved standard of Direct Green of unusual brightness

Send for product samples and quotations

JOHN CAMPBELL & CO.

Manufacturers of Aniline Dyestuffs

75 Hudson St., New York, N. Y.
Works: Newark, N. J.

Branches:

Boston
ProvidencePhiladelphia
Toronto, Can.**DICKS, DAVID CO., Inc.**

19-21 North Moore St.

New York City

*Offer without engagement
for 1920 delivery*

Alkali Blue**Malachite Green**
Large Crystals

*Prices and Samples
Upon Request*

DU PONT**PHARMACEUTICALS**

Anesthesia Ethers
Cotton Process Ether
Creosote Carbonate
Crystal Guaiacol
Guaiacol Carbonate
Liquid Guaiacol
Surgical Collodions
Salicylic Acid

All products conform to the Specifications of the United States Pharmacopoeia

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.
Sales Dept.: Chemical Products Division
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

New York, N. Y. 21 E. 40th St.
Chicago, Illinois . . . McCormick Bldg.
San Francisco, Cal. . . Chronicle Bldg.
Boston, Mass. Harvey Bldg.
Columbus, Ohio Gugie Bldg.

Fast Vat Dyes

made by

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

BASLE, SWITZERLAND

“CIBA”

Blue, Violet, Yellow, Red, Scarlet and Bordeaux

“CIBANON”

Green, Yellow and Orange

Obtainable now in rapidly increasing supplies.

Samples and quotations from

A. KLIPSTEIN & CO.

654 Greenwich Street, New York

Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb. .32 - .33
Seed	lb. .03½ - .06
Carmine No. 40	lb. 5.75 - 5.80
Cochineal	lb. .60 - .62
Gambier, see tanning.	
Indigo, Bengal	lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Oudes	lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Guatemala	lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Kurpahs	lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Madras	lb. .90 - 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb. .25 - .37
Nutmegs, blue Aleppo	lb. .26 - .39
Chinese	lb. .34 - .36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	
Turmeric, Madras	lb. .09½ - .10½
Aleppo	lb. .11 - .11½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb. .06 - .08
Camwood, chips	lb. .18 - .20
Fustic, sticks	ton 50.00 - 55.00
Chips	lb. .05 - .06
Hypernic, chips	lb. .07 - .09
*Logwood Sticks	ton 40.00 - 50.00
Chips	lb. .04½ - .05½
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	
Red Saunders	lb. .22 - .25

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.	
Archil, Double	lb. .24 - .27
Triple	lb. .18 - .19
Concentrated	lb. .24 - .27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning	
Rangoon, boxes	lb. .15 - .18
Liquid	lb. .11 - .13
Tablet	lb. .13 - .14
Cudbear, French	lb. -
English	lb. .24 - .26
Concentrated	lb. -
Flavine	lb. 1.00 - 1.80
Fustic, Solid	lb. .24 - .32
Crystals	lb. .30 - .40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb. .15 - .19
Gall	lb. .25 - .27*
*Hematein Extract 51 deg.	lb. .16 - .18
*Crystals	lb. .28 - .35
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb. .20 - .30
Logwood, solid	lb. .22 - .31
51 deg. Twaddle	lb. .13 - .17
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb. .09 - .16
Crystals	lb. - - .20
Persian Berries	lb. - - -
Quebracho, see tanning.	
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb. .07½ - .08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb. .14 - .18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb. .72 - .75
Technical	lb. .50 - .60
Blood, Imported	lb. - -
Domestic	lb. - -
Prussian blue	lb. .80 - .85
Soluble	lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Spray yolk	lb. .65 - .70
Turkey Red Oil	lb. .15 - .20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb. .12 - .14
100-lb. tins	lb. - - .13½
520-lb. casks	lb. - - .12½
Carload lots	lb. - - .12

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.70
Potato, white or canary	lb. .11 - .13
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls.cwt.	5.62 - 6.25
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.cwt.	5.47 - 6.00
Potato, Domestic	lb. .08½ - .09
Imported, duty paid	lb. .06½ - .07
Taploca flour, high grade	lb. .08 - .09
Medium grade	lb. .05 - .06
Low grade	lb. .04½ - .05

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton - - -
Divi Divi	ton 70.00 - 75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton 16.00 - 18.00
Bark, S. A.	ton 67.00 - 70.00
Myrobalans, Jl	ton 60.00 - 65.00
f2	ton 45.00 - 50.00
B1	ton 58.00 - 63.00
B2	ton 42.00 - 47.00
R2	ton 42.00 - 47.00
Oak Bark	ton 20.00 - 23.00
Ground	ton - - 25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton 13.00 - 15.00
Ground	ton 27.00 - 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tan.	ton - - 75.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton 65.00 - 70.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton 45.00 - 55.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton 70.00 - 80.00
Wattle Bark	ton 70.00 - 80.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan.	lb. .03½ - .04
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.	lb. .09½ - .09½
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb. .30 - .35
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	lb. .09½ - .10½
Common	lb. .09 - .09½
Cubes, Singapore	lb. .15 - .16
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb. .05½ - .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb. .04½ - .05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb. .00½ - .00½
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb. .11 - .12
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	lb. .06½ - .07½
Myrobalans, Jl, 23-28 p.c. tar	lb. .07½ - .08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb. .12 - .12½
Substitute, Jl, 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb. .07 - .07½
Oak Bark, Liquid, 28-25 p.c. tan.	lb. .06½ - .07
Tanks	lb. .06½ - .06½
Quebracho, Liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	lb. .06 - .06½
Barrels	lb. .06½ - .06½
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb. .07 - .07½
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb. .09½ - .10
Clarified	lb. - - .12
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, works, tanks	lb. .01½ - .01½
Powd., 50 p.c. tan	lb. .02½ - .03
Sumac, liquid, tan	lb. .07½ - .08

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal. 1.15 - 1.20
Domestic, prime	gal. - - -
Cod Liver Newfoundland	bbl. 55.00 - 70.00
Norwegian	bbl. 76.00 - 72.00
Degras, American	lb. .06½ - .06½
English	lb. .07 - .07½
Neutral	lb. .11 - .15
Herring	lb. - - .90
Horse	lb. .11 - .12
Lard prime	lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Off prime	lb. 1.60 - 1.65
No. 1	lb. - - 1.25
Extra, No. 1	lb. - - 1.30
No. 2	lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Menhaden, Light strained	gal. - - .98
Yellow, bleached	gal. - - 1.00
Extra, bleached	gal. - - 1.02
Crude, f.o.b. works	gal. .60 - .65
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal. - - 2.00
30 deg., cold test	gal. - - 1.80
40 deg., cold test	gal. 1.65 - 1.70
Prime	gal. 1.50 - 1.60
Oleo, Oil	lb. 18½ - 23
Red Distilled	lb. 14½ - 15
Saponified	lb. 11½ - 15
Sod	lb. 10 - 11
Sperm bleached winter	
38 deg., cold test	gal. - - 1.90
45 deg., cold test	gal. - - 1.85

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb. - - .11
City Fancy	lb. 12½ - 13½
Prime Packers	lb. - - 1½
Grase, Choice White	lb. - - 11½
"A" White	lb. 10½ - 11
"B" White	lb. 10½ - 10½
Yellow	lb. 0½ - 10
Brown	lb. 0½ - 0½
Bone	lb. - - .08½
House	lb. - - .09½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb. 12½ - 13½
Lard, leaf	lb. - - 17½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	lb. - - 66.00
f.o.b. New Orleans	lb. - - -
*Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	lb. - - 81.00
Columbia	lb. - - 78.00
New Orleans	lb. - - -
*Corn Cake	short ton - - -
Meal	short ton 70.50 - 78.00
Linsseed cake, dom.	short ton - - 59.00
Linsseed Meal	short ton - - 60.00

*Nominal

DRUGS
CHEMICALS
COLORS
DYE STUFFS



ORES
MINERALS
OILS
WAXES

Precipitated Chalk
Caustic Potash
Paraffine Wax

LAIDLAW, KELLEY & CO. INC.

21 Thompson St. NEW YORK
Telephone: Canal 4392

THE *Jelldey* BRAND

Phthalic Anhydride
PURE Needle CRYSTALS

Moisture	None
Chlorides	None
Chlorine	None
Sulphur	None
Benzoin Acid	None
Phthalic Acid	None
Ash	0.03%
PHthalic ANHYDRIDE	99.97%
MELTING POINT	131.90°C.

Containers, 5 to 200 lbs.
Domestic and Export

*New Process, refined to the
HIGHEST DEGREE OF PURITY
No variation in quality*

THE WALKER
CHEMICAL COMPANY

Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

Ammonium
Sulphate

Spot or Future

Oriental Department

Chas. Morningstar & Co.
Inc.

349 Broadway
New York

North Star Products

LANOLINE--U.S.P.

(Adeps Lanæ)
HYDROUS—ANHYDROUS
HIGHEST QUALITY COLOR PERFECT
ODORLESS LOWEST PRICES

NEUTRAL WOOL FAT

A COLOR AND GRADE
FOR EVERY REQUIREMENT

WOOL GREASE

ALL GRADES



Trade Mark

Send for samples and prices

NORTH STAR CHEMICAL WORKS
Inc.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

"America's Original Refiner of Lanoline"
Export Agents Stanley, Jordan & Company, Inc. 93 Water St.
New York

Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports from July 17 to July 24

ACIDS—Citric, 100 casks, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Palermo; 20 casks, M. Munira, Palermo; 400 casks, S. Rosenblatt, Palermo; 40 casks, Equitable Trust Co., Palermo; Phosphoric, 252 barrels, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Bristol; Tartaric, 100 kegs, Bush Beach & Gen., Genoa; 5 cts., 8 barrels, Chase National Bank, Genoa; 100 cts., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Leghorn; 100 kegs, Equitable Trust Co., Naples; 26 barrels, R. W. Greeff & Co., Naples; 2 barrels, American Commerce Co., San Juan **ALCOHOL—**22 drums, New York Industrial Alcohol Co., San Juan **ALMONDS—**60 cts., T. M. Duche & Son, Palermo; 300 bxs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 300 bxs., Austin, Nichols & Co., Malaga **AMMONIA—**8 casks, Stone, Gross & Co., Havana **AMMONIUM—**Muriate, 50 cts., 83 casks, Wrigg & Evans, Inc., Liverpool; 40 casks, A. Klopstein & Co., Liverpool; Perchlorate, 900 bxs., First National Bank of Boston, Bristol **ANILINE COLORS—**1 cask, A. Pencot, Inc., Rotterdam; 10 casks, 1 keg, Read, Holliday & Sons, Liverpool; 18 casks, 6 casks, Franklin Export & Import Co., Hamburg; 7 cylinders, Andreykovic & Dunk, Antwerp; 8 cylinders, L. B. Fortner Co., Antwerp **ANTIMONY—**Sulphide, Golden, 67 casks, E. Hillas, Son & Co., Hull **ARCHIL—**20 casks, W. A. Ross & Bro., Liverpool **ARGOLIS—**112 casks, 42 bgs., National City Bank, Leghorn; 24 casks, Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 71 casks, Tartar Chemical Works, Leghorn; 20 casks, Banca Italia De Sconto **ARSENIC—**White, 400 barrels, American Wood Pulp Corporation, Hamburg **BALSAM—**Copaiba, 19 cts., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Central American Ports; 10 cts., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Central American Ports; 15 Ultramarine Corporation, Central American Ports **BARIUM—**Chloride, 34 casks, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Antwerp; 11 barrels, Bech, Van Siclen & Co., Copenhagen; Nitrate, 10 cts., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg **BARKS—**Miscellaneous, 19 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; Dried, 10 pkgs., Lehman & Fink, Hamburg **BEANS—**Caster, 114 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Port au Prince; 250 bgs., Melchior Armstrong & Dessau, Port au Prince; Cacao, 9,000 bgs., 18,500 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., South Pacific Ports; 500 bgs., F. G. Childs Bros., South Pacific Ports; 500 bgs., Bank of New York & South Pacific Ports; 1,190 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Liverpool; 3 bgs., F. Pfeiffer & Co., Dominicana; 28 bgs., Melchior Armstrong & Dessau, Port au Prince; 100 bgs., American Trading Co., Maracaibo; 237 bgs., Habicht & Co., Maracaibo; 284 bgs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Maracaibo; 78 bgs., Meyer & Co., Maracaibo; 150 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Maracaibo; 100 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 331 bgs., E. G. Amsinck & Co., La Guaya; 27,000 bgs., 1,909 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Guayaquil; Vanilla, 1 cts., Middleton & Co., St. Lucia; 39 cts., R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe; 8 cts., Dodge & Olcott, Rotterdam **BFRRRIES—**Juniper, 250 bgs., Murray & Nickell Co., Leghorn **BISMUTH—**Metallic, 14 cts., McKesson & Robbins, Southampton **CASEIN—**3,331 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Buenos Aires **CERIUM—**Nitrate, 10 cts., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg **CHALK—**Precipitated, 300 bgs., 100 casks, H. J. Baker Bros., Bristol **CHEMICALS—**1 pkg., G. V. Grosse & Co., Antwerp; 9 cts., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 44 casks, 42 pkgs., 62 casks, C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 123 cts., Roessler, Haeslacher Chemical Works, Hamburg; 360 pkgs., Merck & Co., Rotterdam; 45 bbls., 113 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg **CHROMIUM OXIDE—**1 bbl., Irving National Bank, Manchester **CINNABAR—**4 casks, F. Fezandie, Hamburg **CLAY—**Potter's, 150 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Bristol **COCHINEAL—**30 bgs., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., South Pacific Ports

COPRA—20 sacks, Ultramarine Corporation, Guayaquil; 46 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., San Juan **CUTTLEFISH BONE—**2 cts., American Cuttlefish Bone Co., St. Nazaire; 15 pkgs., Behr & Co., Trieste; 16 cts., F. Santor, Naples **DIVI DIVI—**4,323 bgs., Flynn, Marbourg & Flynn, Curacao **DRUGS—**Miscellaneous, 10 pkgs., Lehman & Flak, Hamburg; 2 cts., P. Bauer & Co., Hamburg **EXTRACTS—**Logwood, 35 cts., American Dye-wood Co., Kingston; Quebracho, 3,995 bgs., National City Bank, Buenos Aires **FLOWERS—**Chamomile, 6 cts., Esco Chemical Co., Hamburg; Elder, 14 bbls., F. L. Hopkins & Co., Leghorn; Linden, 23 bbls., Peck & Velso, Leghorn **GLYCERIN—**49 barrels, Marx & Rawolle, St. Nazaire; 21 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Antwerp; Crude, 10 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Hull; 6 barrels, H. F. Goodwin, Mayaguez **GUMS—**Aloe, 32 cts., R. Desvergne, Curacao; Copal, 1,172 bgs., A. Klopstein & Co., Antwerp; 71 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Antwerp; 100 cts., Bowring & Co., Manila; 200 sacks, T. J. Frane, Manila; Elemi, 500 cts., S. Winterbourne, Manila **HERBS—**Medicinal, 3 pkgs., Lehman & Flak, Hamburg; 20 cts., Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 8 bgs., G. A. Gieveles, Leghorn; 1 bbl., Lisval Import Co., Southampton **HOPS—**100 barrels, B. Schwarz & Dond, Antwerp; 80 bgs., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 92 bgs., Atlantic Trading Co., Antwerp; 20 bgs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Hamburg **ICHTHYOL—**8 casks, Merck & Co., Hamburg **IRON OXIDE—**16 casks, J. H. Rhodes & Co., Liverpool; 20 casks, J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 6 casks, Hammill & Gillespie, Manchester **KOLA NUTS—**10 bgs., New York & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston **LANOLIN—**2 bbls., American Express Co., Bremen **LEAVES—**Bay, 10 barrels, Dodge & Olcott, Dominicana; Coca, 146 bgs., Maywood Chemical Works, Guayaquil; Medicinal, 45 bbls., Bernard, Judea & Co., Leghorn; Sage, 60 bbls., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Trieste; 11 bbls., W. T. Rawleigh & Co., Trieste; Stramonium, 3 bbls., J. Schoenegar, Hamburg; 24 bbls., Esco Chemical Co., Hamburg **LIME JUICE—**16 casks, F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominicana; 40 casks, Van Dyk & Lindsay, Lindsey **LOGWOOD—**1 lot, H. Mann & Co., Gothenburg **MAGNESITE—**70 bgs., C. D. Jackson & Co., Leghorn **MAGNESIUM POWDER—**2 cts., P. H. Petry & Co., Bremen **MANGANESE—**Sulphate, 20 casks, Hammill & Robinson, Manchester; 20 casks, Reese & Buckley, Manchester **NAPHTHALENE—**70 pkgs., Donald, Campbell & Co., Hamburg; 274 casks, 100 cts., Irving National Bank, Manchester; 250 casks, E. M. Sergeant & Co., Manchester; 1 cts., Maltus & Wye, Hamburg; Crude, 380 bgs., Irving National Bank, Manchester **NICKEL—**Sulphate, 45 casks, Fuerst Bros. & Co., Bristol **OILS—**Coconut, Refined, 2 barrels, Van Meel Nordheim Corporation, Rotterdam; Codliver, 2 barrels, Peerless Export & Import Co., St. Johns; Fusel, 2 drums, F. W. Simonds & Son, Antwerp; 4 drums, Sanderson & Son, Antwerp; Haarmel, 30 cts., P. H. Petry & Co., Rotterdam; Olive, 1 bbl., V. Gerogianis, Piraeus; 15 bbls., W. Underwood & Co., Leghorn; 937 bxs., L. Boscar & Sons, Barcelona; 210 bxs., J. Victor & Co., Barcelona; 312 bxs., Merchant's Loan & Trust Co., Malaga; 50 bxs., Heidelberg, Ickelholmer & Co., Malaga; 35 bxs., Meadows, Wye & Co., Malaga; 25 barrels, Mercantile Bank of America, Inc., Malaga; 400 barrels, A. R. Rittwag, Malaga; 1,744 bxs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 63 cts., G. W. Sheldon, Leghorn; 100 cts., F. Romeo & Co., Leghorn; Palm, 48 casks, Elkert & Co., Liverpool; 73 cts., Thorne & Fehr, Liverpool; Sulphur Oil, 150 barrels, Tradesmen National Bank (Phila.), Leghorn; 50 barrels, Philadelphia National Bank, Leghorn **OILS, ESSENTIAL—**Bay, 1 cts., R. Moelhausen, St. Lucia; 1 bbl., R. Moelhausen, Guadeloupe; Coriander, 1 cts., Magnus, Mabez & Reynard, Rotterdam; 1 cts., Ulkerer & Co., Rotterdam; Ethereal, 2 drums, G. Lueders & Co., Rotterdam; Juniper Berries, 5 cts., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Leghorn; 48 cts., Di Borgia Studios, Leghorn; 16 cts., A. Jonsson & Co., Leghorn; Lime, 2 cts., Dodge & Olcott, Dominicana; 5 cts., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Dominicana; 6 cts., 14 cts., Middleton & Co., Dominicana; Miscellaneous, 21 pkgs., American Ariline Products Co., Inc., Malaga; 4 pkgs., A. Chiris & Co., Malaga; Orange, 1 cts., Middleton & Co., Dominicana; Petit Grain, 13 cts., Columbia Trust Co., Buenos Aires; Rosewood, 3 cts., 5 cts., Middleton & Co., Martinique **PEEL—**Lemon, 37 cts., Imperial Bank of Canada, Leghorn **PEPPERMINT—**5 cts., McKelburg Specialty Co., Rotterdam **PERFUMERY—**2 cts., G. Lueders & Co., Antwerp; 1 cts., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Antwerp; 2 cts., Schulz & Berger, Antwerp; 4 cts., J. Du Pont, Havre; 3 cts., J. W. McGuire, Havre; 2 cts., Tice & Lynch, Havre; 11 cts., A. Kiar, Havre; 16 cts., Park & Tilford, Southampton; 34 cts., M. Levy, Southampton; 45 cts., C. Baez, Southampton; 1 cts., Southern Pacific Co., Southampton; 2 cts., E. Stegeman, Southampton; 1 cts., H. Keyser & Sons, Southampton; 1 cts., J. W. Hampton, Jr. & Co., Southampton; 1 cts., O. E. Gray & Co., Southampton; 1 cts., 2 cts., 1 cts., 1 cts., Bernard Judae & Co., Southampton; 5 cts., B. French, Inc., Southampton; 1/2 cts., A. Murphy & Co., Southampton **PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—**20 cts., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Antwerp **PHOSPHORUS—**58 cts., Bech, Van Siclen & Co., Copenhagen **POTASH—**117 casks, Innes, Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 35 cts., W. Schall & Co., Hamburg; Caustic, 35 cts., N. H. Nelson, Gothenburg; 20 cts., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Gothenburg; 78 drums, W. Schall & Co., Hamburg **POTASSIUM—**13 cts., Leon, Israel & Bros., Hamburg **POTASSIUM SALTS—**Bicarbonate, 40 cts., H. Baker Bros., Bristol; Bichromate, 16 cts., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Gothenburg; Bromate, 57 cts., Bech, Van Siclen & Co., Hamburg; Bromide, 1 cts., 26 cts., Leon, Israel & Bros., Hamburg; Hydrated, 178 cts., A. Klopstein & Co., Rotterdam; Prussiate Red, 7 barrels, White & Co., Hamburg; Sulphate, 3,920 bgs., A. Vogt, Hamburg **PUMICE STONE—**Lump, 80 bgs., C. B. Chrystal, Lipari; 65 bgs., C. B. Richard, Lipari; 8 cts., 40 bgs., Angelo & Ferlazzo, Lipari; 104 bgs., 9 cts., E. Ganni, Lipari; 440 bgs., 39 cts., R. J. Waddel & Co., Lipari; 5,084 bgs., 68 cts., Gallagher & Ascher, Lipari; Powdered, 4,895 bgs., C. B. Chrystal, Lipari; 300 bgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Lipari; 169 bgs., Banco Italo Sconto Messina, Lipari; 483 bgs., R. J. Waddel, Lipari; 981 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Lipari **QUININE SALTS—**26 cts., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Rotterdam **ROOTS—**Burdock, 74 barrels, P. E. Anderson & Co., Antwerp; Colchicum, 16 bgs., Murray & Nickell Co., Leghorn; Ginger, 49 bgs., Eastwind & Co., San Juan; Ipecac, 39 bgs., I. Liebe & Co., Montevideo; 3 bgs., 5 bgs., Thommen & Co., Montevideo; Orris, 72 bgs., 72 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Leghorn **SAFFRON—**2 bxs., Irving National Bank, Valencia; 1 box, McKesson & Robbins, Valencia **SAL AMMONIAC—**45 casks, Roessler, Hasslacher & Co., Rotterdam **SEEDS—**Annatto, A. Philippi & Co., Mayaguez; Caraway, 100 bgs., Schilthuis American Trading Co., Rotterdam; Castor, 3 bgs., Irving National Bank, Manila; 169 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Pernambuco; Flaxseed, 6,094 bgs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Buenos Aires; Mustard, 305 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Copenhagen; Sunflower, 1,253 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Buenos Aires **SOAP—**Castile, 100 bgs., Bourgeois & Co., Valencia; 173 bgs., F. Barbian, Valencia; 600 bgs., Irving National Bank, Leghorn

SODA—Caustic, 20 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Gothenburg
SODIUM SALTS—Bicarbonate, 50 csks., Rössler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam
Bichromate, 17 csks., Distilleries' Chemical Supply Co., Buenos Aires; **Bromide**, 19 cs., S. & W. Hoffman, Trieste
SPICES—Ginger, 112 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Kingston; 23 bgs., New York & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston; **Nutmegs**, 58 cs., Casa American Co., Rotterdam
SPONGES—53 bgs., Leonissi, Clooney Co., Piraeus; 6 bgs., X. A. Stratigos, Piraeus; 61 bgs., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana; 9 bgs., New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., Havana; 23 bgs., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana

SULPHUR—25 csks., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool
TALC—30 cs., Park & Tilford, Southampton
TALLOW—1 cs., M. E. Clarendon Sons & Co., Buenos Aires
TAMARINDS—9 lbs., Middleton & Co., Demarca; 80 bbls., 86 1/2 lbs., Winter, Ross & Co., St. Kitts
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—14 bbls., American Trading Co., Antwerp; 5 bbls., P. Ulrich & Co., Antwerp
VACCINE—1 cs., Steimber Co., Southampton
WATER—Mineral, 244 cs., United States Forwarding Co., Trieste; 2 cs., American Express Co., Bremen; 150 cs., A. Luchow, Rotterdam; 400 cs., Apollinaris Agency Co.,

Rotterdam; 640 cs., Apollinaris Agency Co., Antwerp
WAX—Bees, 46 bbls., De Lima Correa & Cortizo, South Pacific Ports; 41 bbls., Elton, Earner & Co., San Juan; **Carnauba**, 13 bgs., National City Bank, Ceara; 57 bgs., Irving National Bank, Ceara; 232 bgs., Lazard Freres Ceara; 55 bgs., London & Bazel, Bank, Ceara; **Mineral**, 10 bgs., O. Stege, Hamburg; **Black**, 100 bgs., O. Stege, Hamburg
WHITING—250 bgs., Armstrong Cork Co., Antwerp; 1,000 bgs., Panker's Trust Co., Antwerp
WITHERITE—100 tons, Bunker's Trust Co., Hull
YERBA—1 cylinder, R. Blando, Buenos Aires

HIGH PRICES OF BRITISH DYES

Considerable satisfaction is expressed in Germany over the new Spanish tariff rates for imported dyes which it is expected will shortly come into force, says the British "Chemical Age" of London. The new rate is 4 pesetas per kilogramme for coal-tar colors and artificial dyes generally, and 2 pesetas per kilogramme for other colors. It is stated that these new rates will be a blow to the British dye export trade and that the secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce at Barcelona has advised the British dye makers to try and get the Government to have them cancelled. It is further suggested that this step will hardly be successful since the British makers, in any case, do not produce the kind of dyes required in Spain.

The German dye firms are strongly urged to take advantage of the position. According to the terms of the peace treaty Germany is bound to hold half her dye output at the disposal of the Allies, but this does not apply, it is argued, to the dyes manufactured by the Germans in foreign countries. If, then, the proposed tariff rates become law, the German chemists are advised to "modernize" the dye-works in Catalonia and bring them up to German standards. Presumably these works are already to a large extent in German hands, and it is anticipated that if they were brought up to date there would be excellent prospects of supplying dyes not only in Spain, but also in Portugal, Italy, the Near East, and even South America.

German dye interests are counting on the British dye industry being severely handicapped by the high prices of its dyes. American dyes, according to German reports, have already ousted the British, whose prices for aniline dyes in Barcelona are said to be 30 per cent higher than the American.

GOV. COX FAVORS TAX ON SALES

Governor Cox of Ohio, Democratic presidential nominee, is an advocate of the proposed tax on sales in place of the excess profits tax. In a speech which he made at Chicago in March last, Gov. Cox said in part:

"A considerable factor in the high cost of living is the continuance of the excess profits tax. In establishing the selling price of its product every business establishment sets aside a reasonable profit and then adds to it the amount that must be paid to the government. This is done, in turn, by the manufacturer, the jobber, the distributor and the retailer, the inevitable result being a staggering cost to the consumer."

"Approximately \$4,000,000,000 will be necessary to conduct the departments of government and to meet sinking fund and interest charges. Almost half of this could be derived by applying a tax of from 1 to 1 1/2 per cent on the volume of business done by any going concern."

"It would be a simple matter to collect the tax; the taxpayer would not be confused by it, and it would be neither cause nor alibi for excessive prices."

New Incorporations

T. G. M. G. Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$600,000. M. L. Harty, M. C. Kelly, S. L. Mackey, Wilmington, Del.

Louisiana Celotex Co., Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. C. H. Blaske, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

Georgia Soap Co., Dover Del., capital \$500,000. W. F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Aberle, Wilmington, Del.

Summit Color Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Brokers in chemicals and drugs. J. C. Connell, M. A. Coughlin, R. Haitbron, 25 Spruce street, New York.

Serena Metal and Chemical Works, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. A. J. Sofianopoulos, J. Gibson, C. C. Snow, 24 Walker street, New York.

Mohawk Valley Chemical Co., Schenectady, N. Y., capital \$10,000. L. and A. Cercne, S. Perulio, Schenectady.

Mamur Trading Corporation, Manhattan, capital 300 shares of common stock, no par value; active capital \$5,000. A. R. Bloomgarden, M. Ahern, E. Spector, 51 Chambers street, New York.

George H. Arman, Newark, N. J., capital 750 shares, no par value. G. H. Arman, Montclair; Russell Fleming, Plainfield; J. S. Hadford, Newark.

Morgan-Roche Chemical Machine Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. Thomas A. Roche, William Morgan, South River, N. J.; E. F. Couch, New Brunswick, N. J.

Kosmaks Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Z. S. Charters, C. T. Greene, G. M. Duncan, 3 Patchin Place, Brooklyn.

Capital Increases—Royer-Pyatt Shellac Co., Manhattan, from \$150,000 to \$2,000,000.

Canadian Incorporations

Soaps-Perfumes, Ltd., of Toronto, capital \$250,000. To manufacture soaps and perfumes. Provisional directors James J. MacLennan, John N. Black and Eliza Corrigan.

Public Drug Co., Ltd., of Windsor, Ont., druggists and chemists, capital \$40,000. Provisional directors, Arthur R. Pickering, Leonard R. Clarke and Archibald Ward.

The Northeastern Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., Montreal, capital \$100,000, Alexander I. Morrison, Zoique Cardinal, Frank Heggen.

J. F. Donald & Co., Ltd., Montreal, capital \$100,000. Analytical and consulting chemists and chemical engineers. James T. Donald, Allison R. M. MacLean, and James R. Donald.

The Durham Chemical Co., Ltd., Durham, Ont., capital \$25,000. Provisional directors, John F. Grant, James Smith and Ernest E. Leeson.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY

Baltimore
Buffalo
Chicago
Cleveland
Denver
Easton

MAKERS OF

STANDARD CHEMICALS

NEW YORK OFFICE, 25 BROAD ST.

Cable Address: "Lycurgus"

Montreal
New York
Philadelphia
Pittsburg
Providence
San Francisco

SUPER-FILTCHAR

Decolorizing and Deodorizing Carbon

REMOVES COLOR AND OBJECTIONABLE ODOR.

IS SO POWERFUL THAT ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE IS REQUIRED.
IS SIMPLE TO HANDLE AND ADDS LITTLE TO THE REFINING COST.
MATERIALLY INCREASES THE MARKET VALUE OF THE TREATED
PRODUCT.

Special Grades for the Treatment of Syrups, Edible Oils,
Pharmaceuticals, and all fine Chemicals.

Write for descriptive booklet

European Representative: Mr. JACOB HILBORN, 57a Holborn Viaduct, London, E. C. 1, England

FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

SOLE MANUFACTURERS



ALUMS

PAPERMAKERS IRON FREE PEARL
SIZING POROUS AMMONIA, U. S. P.
FILTER PICKLE POTASH, U. S. P.
SULPHATE OF ALUMINA 17%-22% Al₂O₃

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc.
Sales Dept.: Acids and Heavy Chemicals Division
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

Branch Offices:

NEWARK, 240 Vanderpool St.
Phone, Waverly 4670

PHILADELPHIA, 2500 Gray's Ferry Road
Phone, Dickinson 50

Want Ads

EMPLOYEES FURNISHED. Stores sold—also furnished; All States. Positions. Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians furnished. F. V. KNIEST, Omaha, Neb., Estab. 1904.

PHthalic Anhydrid—C.P. and Technical
PHthalic Acid—Technical

Spot Contract Any Quantity

THE WESTERN RESERVE CHEMICAL CO.
3434 E. 93rd Street CLEVELAND, OHIO

ACIDS

**Muriatic Mixed
Sulphuric**

CONTACT PROCESS CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Glacial Acetic Acid 99½%
Bicarbonate of Potash
U. S. P.
Carbonate of Potash
All Grades
Potash Alum Lump U.S.P.
Arsenic

GEORGE F. TAYLOR CO., Inc.
Established 1873
2 Rector Street New York

Naphthalene Balls
Naphthalene Crystals

The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

DANA & COMPANY, Inc.
111 Broadway New York, N. Y.
EASTERN SELLING AGENTS

W. F. GEORGE CHEMICALS, INC.

Industrial Chemicals

Yellow Prussiate of Soda
Nitrite of Soda

11 JOHN STREET NEW YORK
Cortland 437

A Contract is a Contract

Bush, Beach & Gent, Inc.

80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Holbrook Bldg.
Telephone John 4542 San Francisco, Cal.
10 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Barium Chloride
Refined Beeswax
Gray Muriate of Ammonia
for Galvanizers
Copperas
Prussiate of Soda

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO., Inc.

Established 1819

Incorporated 1906

Industrial Chemicals

Import COMMISSION MERCHANTS Export

46 Cliff St., New York
Chicago Boston Philadelphia Cleveland
Cable address:—Innis, Newyork: Codes A.B.C., Lieber's,
Western Union, Private

PFALTZ & BAUER, Inc.

300 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Manganese Sulphate
Manganese Chloride
Manganese Oxide Hydrated
Red and Metal Arsenic



JAPANESE
Cocksec Insect Powder
 Pyrethrum Flower
 Mosquito Stik
J. M. Brand Menthol Crystal
 Peppermint Oil
 Camphor Slab

Prepared by

**Japan Insecticide &
 Menthol Mfg. Co.**

Tosabori 3, Osaka, Japan

Cable Address: INSECTCID, Osaka

*Immediate Shipment from Ware-
 house, New York City*

R Salt
Schaeffer's Salt
Ortho Toluidine

Immediate Shipment from Works

Ortho Nitro Toluol
Mono Sulfonic Acid F
Meta Nitro Para Toluidine

**Montcalm
 Chemical Works**
 Indianapolis, Indiana

HEAVY CHEMICALS

The industries that use chemicals are vitally interested in the prices, tax and tariff rulings, and other news that affects their production costs.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

through its price changes, news items and special articles by leaders in their lines, reaches the BIG BUYERS of heavy chemicals.

They read regularly DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS—so a logical medium for advertising industrial chemicals is DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, with its exclusive chemical and drug industries circulation.

Interesting sales facts on application.

SEMET-SOLVAY CO.

Manufactures and Sells

Prime Yellow Prussiate of Soda
Electrolytic Caustic Potash
 88-92%—70-75% Solid and Liquid

Salicylic Acid **Benzaldehyde**
 Technical and U.S.P. U.S.P., Technical, F.C.

Benzyl Chloride

Commercial 75% Calcium Chloride
 Solid and Granulated

Anhydrous Calcium Chloride

Protective Paints for Iron and Steel
 Etc., Etc.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

522 Fifth Ave.
 NEW YORK CITY
 Tel. Murray Hill 2491

332 So. Michigan Ave.
 CHICAGO, ILL.
 Tel. Harrison 3580

77 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.
 Tel. Fort Hill 4990

See our Exhibit at the Sixth National Exposition of Chemical Industries, Grand Central Palace, New York, week of September 20th.

"NATIONAL DYES ARE NATIONAL ASSETS"



When the outbreak of the war in 1914 brought our manufacturers face to face with a realization of what the absence of a dyestuff industry means to them, the

National Aniline & Chemical Company

INCORPORATED

was the only organization able to increase rapidly its productive facilities and save the situation for American mills.

**"NATIONAL" COLORS KEPT OUR WAR LOOMS
WORKING**

**"NATIONAL" COLORS KEEP OUR PEACE LOOMS
WORKING**

Main Sales Office

21 Burling Slip, New York

QUALITY

SODIUM NAPHTHIONATE ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN TOLIDIN SULPHATE

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

HEYDEN ICHTHYNAT

We solicit inquiries on
ICHTHYNAT "HEYDEN"

Specially attractive prices to
jobbers and manufacturers.

The Heyden
Chemical
Works

General Offices, Research Laboratories and Works
GARFIELD, N. J., U. S. A.
New York Office: 135 William St.
Chicago Office: 180 N. Market St.

FINE CHEMICALS



Magnesium Chloride Fused

97 - 99%

Calcium Chloride

Solid or Granular
73 - 75%



Also 75 Other Products

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

MIDLAND
MICHIGAN

90 WEST STREET
NEW YORK CITY

BALSAM PERU PURE

MAGNUS, MABEE & REYNARD, INC.
NEW YORK



